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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

# PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

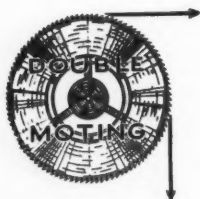
FEBRUARY 4, 1950

51<sup>st</sup>  
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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See the New Lummus Up-Packing Standard Density Press, with three 9½" Single Acting Rams, Hydraulic Door Latches, Long Stroke Automatic Tramper and High Capacity Totally Enclosed and Permanently Packed Hydraulic Pump.

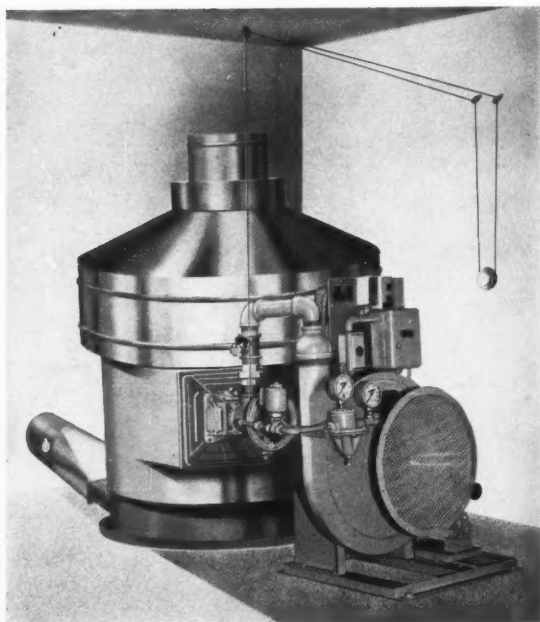
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A dependable and economical means of heating air for the drying of cotton. The Oil Burner is approved by the Underwriters Laboratory, Inc. It will burn practically all grades of free flowing oils, not heavier than 24° BAUME that do not require heating.

Designed to raise the temperature of 6000 CFM of air to 350°, the burner requires approximately 0.7 lbs. minimum to 1.5 lbs. maximum of oil per minute for a temperature rise from 150° to 350°.

Burner Unit supplied completely assembled and factory tested.

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The Burner Unit cannot be started unless hot air fan is operating. If hot air fan is stopped for any reason, or an electrical power failure occurs, the Burner Unit automatically shuts off.

*For further information, write the Sales Office nearest you.*

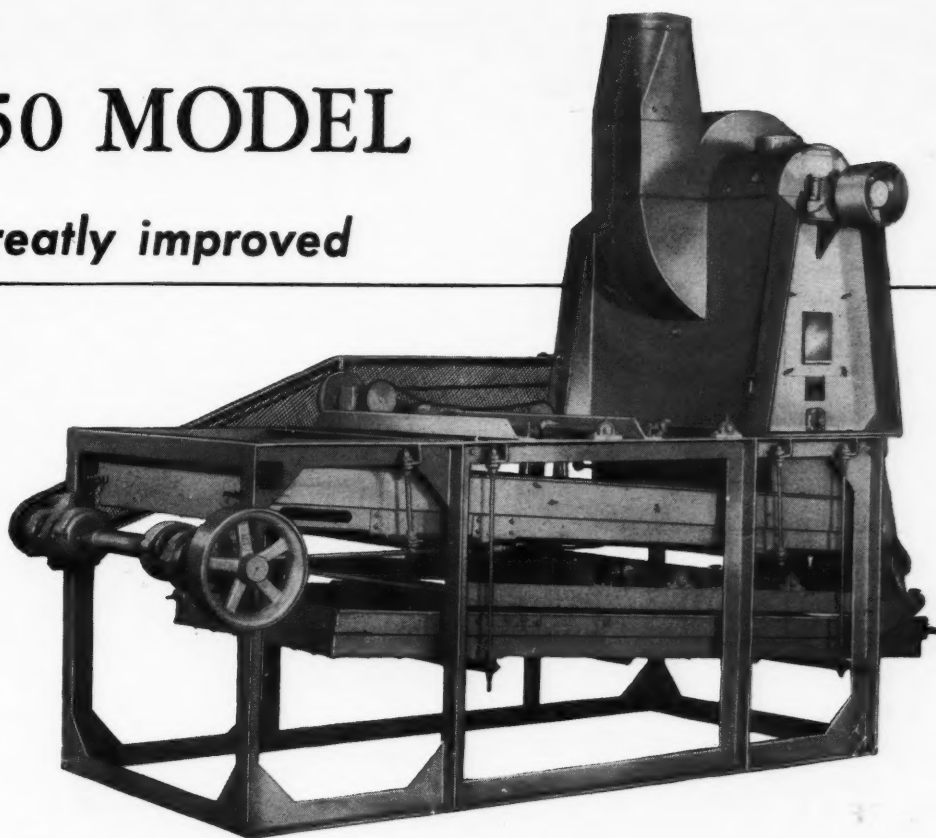
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# 1950 MODEL

*greatly improved*



## *Bauer* NO. 403 SEPARATOR

New features in this modernized Bauer Separator make it an even better machine than former models. It produces cleaner meats from decorticated oil-bearing seeds and nuts. Particularly in respect to material movement, construction, and controls, the machine has been improved to effect more accurate and efficient separation on moist or dry seed.

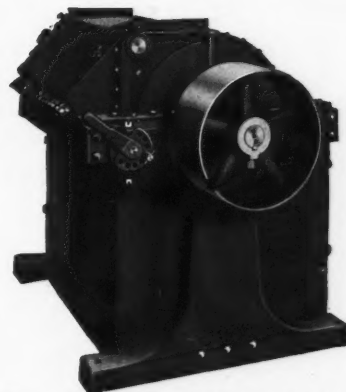
Through a combination of mechanical and pneumatic forces, the No. 403 Separator precisely prepares cottonseed meats, tung nuts, sunflower seed, safflower seed, peanuts, and the like for oil extraction. The upper tray

is clothed to sift out the fine particles while the hulls and chaff are withdrawn by aspiration. Meats are purified by further sifting and aspiration on the lower tray.

Additional flat steel screens with perforations of different size are furnished to be used interchangeably for the various screening classifications needed to govern the protein content of mill cake after oil extraction.

By means of valves in the fan hood, volume of air is regulated in accordance with the character of the refuse. All controls are easily accessible.

Complete data on the No. 403 Separator will be sent upon request.



*The new Chandler cottonseed Huller with tangential clamps for cylinder knives is recommended for use with the Bauer Separator. Ask for details.*

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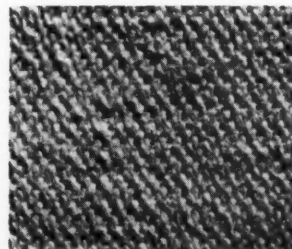
# VALLEY Filter Paper Plan cuts breakdown time in half, prolongs life of filter cloth

VALLEY Economy Filter Paper is designed to allow the passage of oils and liquids, but *not* solids. Filter cake forms on this special paper, "peels" off when you break down your filter press. Filter cloth isn't penetrated by particles of filtered material, so that cloth needs no high-pressure washing. . . You simply place the paper over each cloth, lock up your press, and begin your next cycle. Flow-rate is faster because filter cloth is never clogged. Valley Economy Filter Paper is reusable—one operator reported average use of one set of sheets over 15 cycles!

Order Valley Filter Paper in rolls. Valley Filter Cloth is available in rolls or cut to fit your plates. Use both cloth or paper on any type filter press.



ALSO AVAILABLE:  
CHAIN-WEAVE FILTER CLOTH



## VALLEY

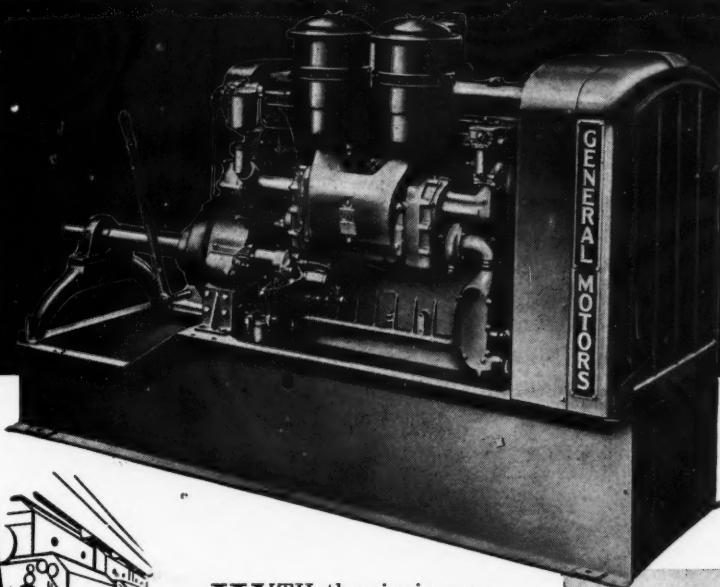
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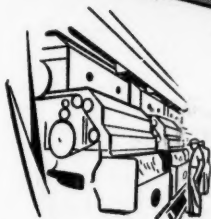


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**SINGLE ENGINE UNITS**—A wide range of models, 2 to 6-cylinder, radiator or heat-exchanger cooled. Completely equipped and ready to be belted to your cotton gin. Illustrated is Model 6028-C.

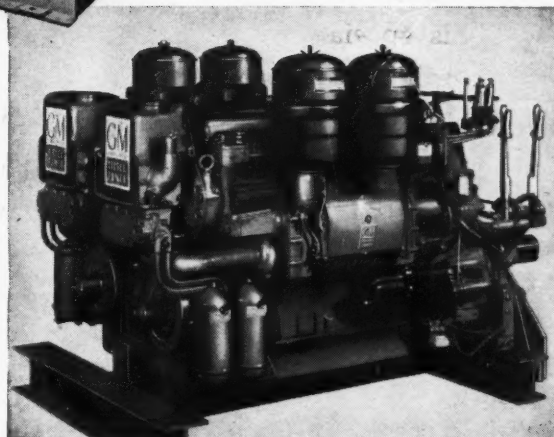


WITH the ginning season limited to so few months, dependable power is a "must". That's why so many cotton ginners are turning to General Motors Series 71 Diesels to insure a steady "turnout"—to improve "sample"—to increase ginning capacity.

A glance at one of these engines shows its clean, compact, efficient design. Push the starter button and you get a new idea of how quick a Diesel can start. Then listen to its steady purr. Notice how really smooth it runs.

The reason? All GM Diesels are 2-cycle—with power at every downstroke of the pistons. They deliver a continuous steady flow of power that's always ready to go. They can run week after week without a stop. They burn safe, economical Diesel fuel—squeeze all the possible power out of every drop. And they use fuel only when you need power.

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**THE "TWIN"**—Two 4-cylinder or 6-cylinder GM "71" Diesels mounted side by side and driving a single shaft. High power in a compact, flexible unit to handle the extra equipment requirements of machine-picked cotton. Illustrated is Model 12105.

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**SWIFT & COMPANY**

# PRESS

51<sup>st</sup> YEAR

Volume 52

February 4, 1950

Number 3

*Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas*

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## Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association	Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas  
Subscription Rates: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7; foreign \$3.50 per year.

## THE COVER

This beautiful scene reminds us that in Texas this winter we've been served just about every kind of weather in the book. Not 10 days ago Dallasites enjoyed a shirt-sleeve day of June in January, with the thermometer sitting on 83 degrees most of the afternoon. The next morning topcoats came out again and we were greeted with ice and a crisp 20 above. As this is written skies are overcast and the thermometer is hovering somewhere around 34. Tomorrow? Come to Texas and we may be able to give you a taste of July in February. (Cover photo by A. Devaney.)



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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VOLUME MISNUMBERED SHOW

SHOULD READ VOLUME 51





the signature of purity  
in cottonseed

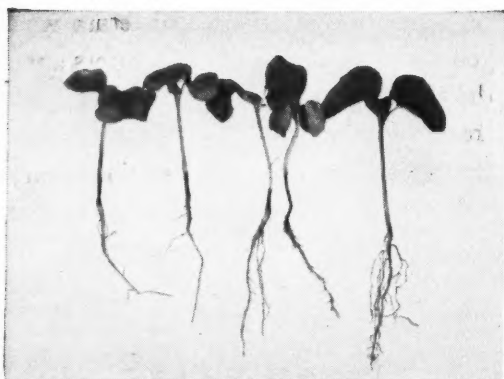


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**KENNETT, MISSOURI**



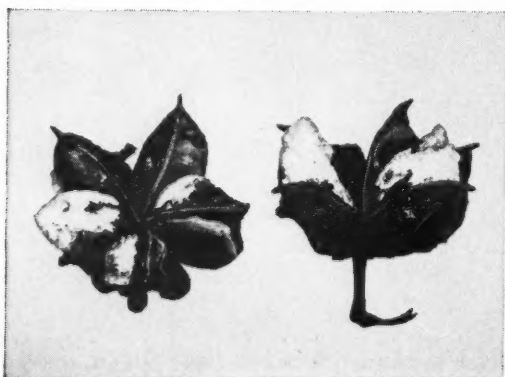
## What Good Seed Treatment Can Do



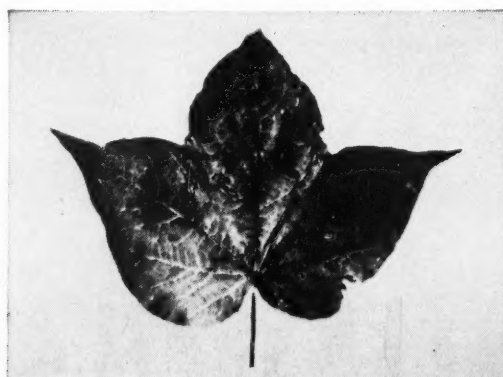
**SORESHIN** or damping-off kills many good stands of young cotton when the seed is not given adequate "Ceresan" protection.

"Ceresan" treatment of cottonseed has become almost universal because it greatly improves cotton yields through control of diseases. In adequate amounts, it sharply reduces damping-off, anthracnose, angular leaf spot and the like.

Reports from many areas and from investigators at experiment stations indicate that these diseases have been on the in-



**BOLL ROT** like this is caused by anthracnose. Treat cotton seed with "Ceresan" at the recommended rate to control boll rot carried by the seed.



**ANGULAR LEAF SPOT** shows up like this on leaves, also kills young seedlings. "Ceresan" provides effective control when used at the recommended rate.

## Use These Recommended Rates for Good Disease Control

### MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "CERESAN"	DRY	6 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	3 OZ./100 LBS.

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2% "CERESAN"	DRY	4 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	2 OZ./100 LBS.

### FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "CERESAN"	DRY	9 OZ./100 LBS.
"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	4½ OZ./100 LBS.

*With all chemicals, always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of product are given, read them carefully.*

crease during the past few years. Farmers whose cotton falls victim to one or more of these diseases suffer losses which are unnecessary and which *can be avoided!* These farmers rely on you—their seed treater—to supply them with seed which

has been treated to give it the best chance for profitable growth.

### How good treatment pays

Growers get 5% to 40% more cotton per acre when the seed is treated to protect it against diseases that cut down yields. You help them get this increased return when you make sure your own operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment. "Ceresan" is recommended by experiment stations everywhere, and the recommended rates of application are shown in the table.

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**For full details** on effective seed treating, fill in the coupon below for the free Du Pont manual.

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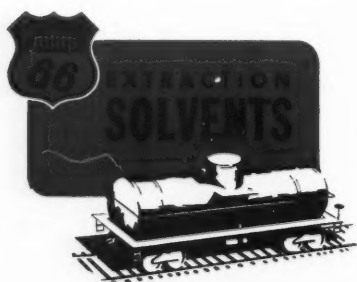
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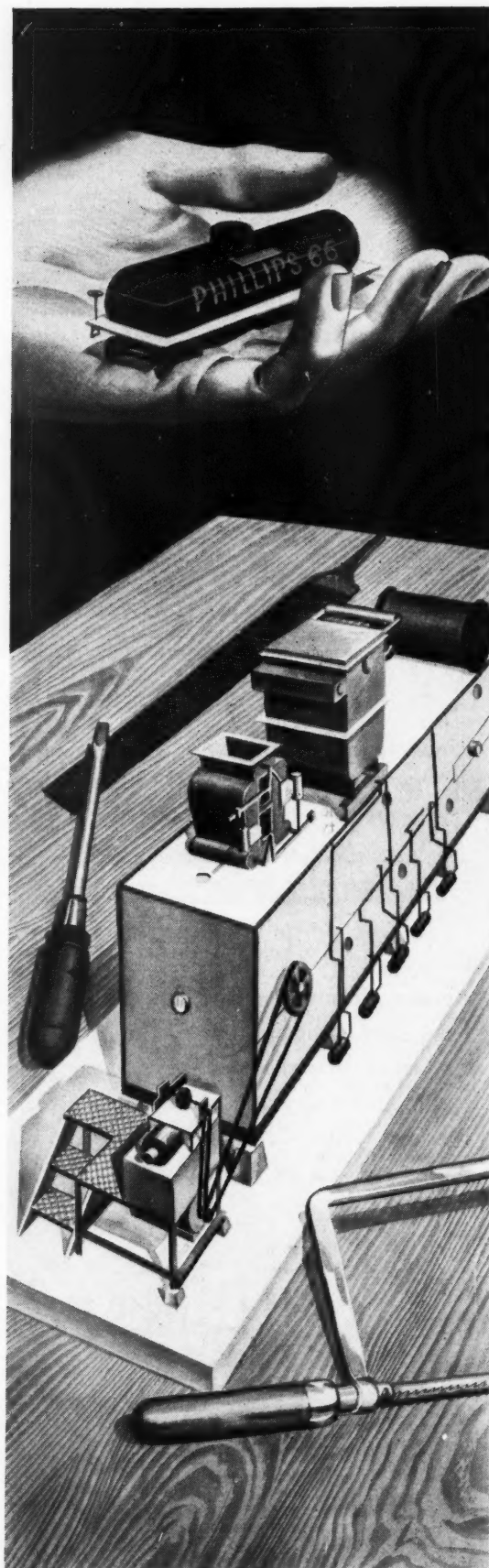


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# Economics of Cotton Ginning

By F. L. GERDES

**I**N RECENT YEARS, cotton producers and ginners have been showing an increasing interest in the economic aspects of cotton ginning. This has resulted from the growing recognition that cost and quality of ginning are inseparable, and closely related to gin machinery facilities provided through engineering development work. The engineering requirements in the way of equipment, operating practices and power of modern gins have assumed added significance with the trend toward mechanical picking and rougher hand-harvesting practices. Also, the need for constant attention to the technology of ginning to realize the full benefits of improved machinery and techniques has been forcibly demonstrated in modern ginning operations. Thus, with higher service requirements of cotton ginning plants, increased prices of ginning machinery and the associated higher labor and management costs, it is important that the cost and quality aspects of ginning be given especial consideration by the ginner in order to maintain his business on a sound financial basis and, at the same time, to better serve the producer. Such economic factors as the influence of varying types of services on returns to growers, on costs, on profits or losses and on volume of business have become important considerations in the management and operation of modern cotton ginning enterprises.

• **Modernized Plants for Mechanical Harvesting**—New cotton ginning plants installed in recent years in areas where mechanical picking or rough hand-harvesting methods prevail, or in many sections of the Cotton Belt, for that matter, generally include at least two drying systems, two, three or four cleaners with cylinders, totaling 20 to 28 or the equivalent in cleaning action, one or two overhead bur-extracting machines and large-sized extractor feeders. The seed cotton cleaning equipment in these gins is often supplemented by that of lint cleaners. Modernization of existing plants follows this pattern to a large degree. The new plants require an extra large building, while the modernized plants require the building of extensions and annexes, horizontally and vertically, to house the necessary additional machinery. Special equipment for disposal of foreign matter is basic to efficiency in the operation of the plant. Much additional piping and many extra fans must be provided to complete the installation. Large-sized power plants or supplementary power units are required in the new or modernized gin. Provision for weighing cottonseed must now be made to a greater extent than that ever before. Also, increased seed cotton storage space and handling equipment must be provided in modern ginning operations.

• We consider this paper by Mr. Gerdes required reading by every ginner who hopes to keep pace with the changing conditions in the field of cotton production. New responsibilities face ginners in every section of the Belt—and to meet them successfully the industry must begin to think in terms of modern plants efficiently operated . . . and geared to the demands of mechanical harvesting and the other advancements being made in cotton production.

## Special Equipment Costs

In studies made by the Cotton Branch in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta during the past four years, it was found that in 1945 four-stand plants, specially equipped to handle machine-picked and roughly harvested cotton, had an average replacement value of \$46,469. As gin machinery prices increased and as new types of machinery and new stands made their appearance, the replacement value of such modern gins increased to \$58,662 in 1946. Significant increases in machinery prices

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*The author is in charge of the Stoneville (Miss.) Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, Production and Marketing Administration, Cotton Branch, USDA. This paper by Mr. Gerdes was presented before the annual convention of the Carolinas Ginners' Association, Shelby, N. C., Jan. 9, 1950.*

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have taken place since 1946; and during the 1948-49 season, this, together with increased machinery requirements, made the specially equipped gins included in the study show an average replacement value of \$82,039. During the period of study, the replacement values of four-stand standard equipped plants, or the average type employed in ginning hand-picked cotton, more than doubled or increased from \$33,728 to \$69,897. The 1948 standard plants had an average replacement value 50 percent higher than the average for the plants specially equipped to handle machine-picked cotton in 1945.

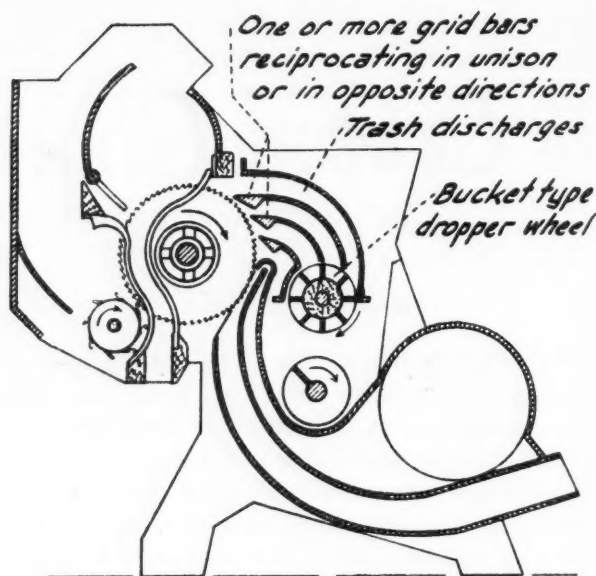
• **Ginning Costs No Higher with Special Equipment**—In spite of the fact that investments in ginning machinery showed a progressive increase from 1945 to 1948, ginning revenue increased by a sufficient amount each year for both groups of gins

to operate without showing a loss in net ginning income, except in 1946 in the case of the specially equipped gin plants. In succeeding years, when volumes were significantly increased, net income from ginning revenue became more pronounced. One of the most significant findings during the period of the study was that the specially equipped gins, commanding volumes of one-fourth to two-thirds higher than the standard gins, showed average ginning costs no higher, in most instances, than those associated with standard ginning operations. This emphasizes the importance of volume in making a cotton gin a profitable enterprise. It also shows that producers recognize that improved service is usually available at the better equipped gin plants. This is especially true on machine-picked cotton and on the late season cotton when grade benefits are in evidence at the better equipped plants, even though these plants usually receive cotton of higher foreign matter and moisture contents than the standard gins.

• **Operating Costs Double**—A further examination of cost data developed in the study reveals that fixed costs failed to show a consistent trend upward even though the valuation of the plants increased. This is explained on the basis of the fact that volume increased sufficiently during the later years to hold this type of costs well below \$3 per bale. Operating costs per bale doubled during the period of the study. The increases resulted from higher prices for bagging and ties and other materials, increased wage rates for labor and for better skilled workers, higher fuel costs associated with greater power requirements, and more drying, particularly when increased volumes at high drying temperatures were handled and drying costs were increased for late-season cotton.

In order to eliminate the influence of variations in volume from year to year for the two groups of gins, the data on costs for each year were adjusted to the four-year average volume of 3,477 bales for the specially equipped gins and 2,337

(Continued on Page 38)



SECTION through a cotton gin stand to illustrate a typical application of the new principle of oscillating, self-cleaning keen-angle grid-bars in conjunction with toothed or beater cylinders, for what USDA calls "improved cleaning of cotton fibers within cotton gin stands and various kinds of cotton lint cleaners." The principle was developed at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

## New Cotton Cleaning Device Is Developed by USDA Engineers

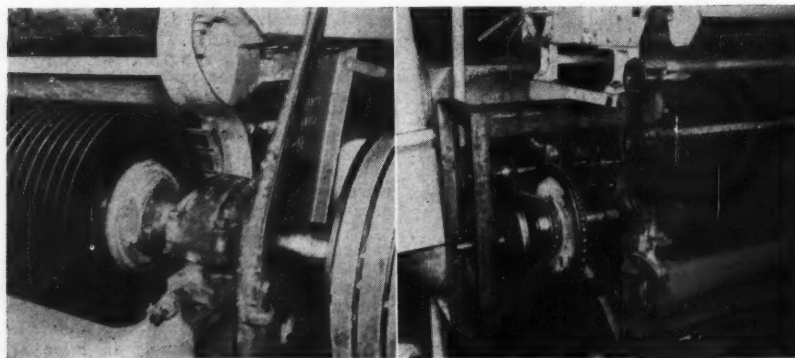
Agricultural Research Administration engineers of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., announced Jan. 30 that they have public patent applications under way covering an improvement and new principle for cleaning cotton fiber.

According to the announcement, the invention embodies a series of horizontal keen-angle grid-bars operating in connection with any toothed or beater cylinder of a fiber cleaning apparatus such as in a cotton gin stand, cotton gin lint cleaner or cotton mill cleaner. "An outstanding feature of this invention," USDA says, "is the self-cleaning assem-

bly of grids which oscillate or reciprocate to and fro in relation to the toothed cylinders or beaters. Suitable provisions are made in the apparatus for the prevention of return of foreign matter to the lint stream.

"The new apparatus has been tested in a preliminary way at the Stoneville laboratory, but will be subjected to thorough investigations from all angles, including fiber and spinning testing in laboratories of the Department's Production and Marketing Administration before any recommendations concerning its practical application and use can be made."

TWO VIEWS of USDA's Super Gin with built-in oscillating lint cleaner. (USDA photos.)



## • LATE NEWS from Washington

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill  
Press Washington Bureau

### 1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

■ The Senate agriculture committee today (Feb. 2) in a surprise move called for hearings to start immediately on amendments to the new cotton allotment law.

Farm leaders had been pessimistic about chances for early Senate action to increase acreages of growers sharply cut under the new legislation. The early date for hearings is reviving hopes that the allotment mess can be cleared up by planting time.

The Senate committee's rapid-fire move immediately follows House passage of amendments to give growers not less than 70 percent of average acreage planted to cotton in 1946-47-48 or 50 percent of the biggest acreage planted in any one of those three years. War crop credit would be given as acreage planted in cotton.

House-approved amendments also provide for increased peanut acreages in Texas and Alabama. About 45,000 additional acres would be added to allotments in each state. Observers are now optimistic that the Senate will approve the House action with little if any change.

### 2. MARGARINE

■ Five Congressmen, three known to favor margarine, were named today (Feb. 2) to meet with five Senators to iron out differences in margarine tax-repeal legislation already passed by both houses. They are Cooley of North Carolina, Pace of Georgia, and Poage of Texas, all strong for margarine; Andrus of Minnesota, and Hope of Kansas.

Four of five Senate conferees, designated two weeks ago, are margarine advocates. Observers look for the joint conference committee to knock out a Senate-sponsored amendment requiring triangular packages which would cost margarine manufacturers millions. A stipulation that all raw ingredients for margarine shall be inspected at the source (cottonseed, soybean oil mills, etc.) is almost sure to be eliminated. Reason is that the proposal would also apply to butter.

The conferees are expected to meet and reach agreement soon. Subsequent approval of their action by both houses is considered certain.

### Fred H. Lacy Dies Feb. 3

Fred H. Lacy, who was associated with his father, D. A. Lacy, in the cottonseed products brokerage firm of Lacy-Logan Co., Dallas, passed away on Feb. 3, just as we went to press with this issue. He was in his early thirties. Survivors are his wife; two daughters, aged nine and three; his parents; two brothers, Dave Lacy, Jr., and Paul Lacy, both with the firm; and a sister, Mrs. F. G. Nichol. Funeral arrangements were not complete as we went to press.



## Biggest Convention in History for the Texas Co-op Ginners

Fort Worth meeting Jan. 25-26  
sets attendance record . . . Association  
asks changes in seed support  
program . . . All officers reelected.

The best-attended and most successful meeting in the history of the Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association was held at the Blackstone Hotel in Fort Worth on Jan. 25-26.

• **Reelect Officers** — At the final session all officers were reelected to serve another year. They are G. E. Sonntag, Frisco, president; R. A. Graham, Greenville, vice-president; and E. M. Cooke, Pittsburg, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Sonntag and Mr. Graham were reelected members of the executive committee and Mr. Cooke was named to succeed the late L. B. Taylor of Lake Creek.

• **Two New Directors**—New directors of the association are Glee Taylor of Lake Creek, succeeding his father, L. B. Taylor; and Ernest Jones, Lamesa, who succeeds the late C. D. Applegate of that city. Directors reelected are J. C. Criswell, Brownfield; E. L. Sowder, Idalou; J. S. Varner, Abilene; Jess L. Bell, Rule; C. W. Alverson, Childress; G. E. Sonntag, Frisco; R. A. Graham, Greenville; J. E. Cox, Waxahachie; J. S. Wilson, Kerens; H. E. Gainer, Hutto; Oscar Martin, Inez; R. D. White, Odem; and Jack Funk, Lyford.

• **Panel Discussion Is Program Feature**—Feature of the business program the first day was a panel discussion led by M. C. Jaynes of Texas A. & M. College. Subjects discussed included financing, legal problems, records and accounting for cooperatives, modern ginning, production and processing of cottonseed for

planting, insect control and mechanical harvesting of cotton.

Members of the panel were W. N. Stokes, president of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives; Edward Breihan, treasurer of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives; F. E. Lichte, extension ginning specialist at Texas A. & M.; Fred C. Elliott, Texas A. & M. cotton work specialist; L. E. Ellwood, manager of the Texas Planting Seed Association, Bryan; Dr. H. G. Johnson, head of the Department of Entomology at Texas A. & M.; H. P. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering at Texas A. & M.; and R. D. White, manager of the Edroy Cooperative Gin, Odem, Texas.

• **Second-Day Speakers**—At the final session the cooperative ginners heard an address by Mr. Stokes, head of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, on the subject, "The Need for a Wise Perspective." Another speaker on the second day was Edward J. Florer, of the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Dallas.

• **Banquet and Floor Show**—The ginners were guests of machinery and supply firms, oil mills, individuals and other friends of the association at a banquet and floor show the evening of the first day. Master of ceremonies was Layne Beaty, the personable farm editor of Radio Station WBAP, Fort Worth.

Following adjournment of the convention the ginners were taken on a tour of the two big packing plants in Fort Worth and many stayed over an additional day to visit the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.

• **Resolution on Seed Program**—The association adopted the following resolution at its final business session:

Since the farm storage of government loan cottonseed in Texas was found to be impractical and unworkable during the 1949 ginning season and since the handling fee of \$1.50 per ton allowed the cotton ginners under the purchase program is inadequate; BE IT RESOLVED: that this Association recommend to the

proper officials of PMA and CCC that serious consideration be given to establishing support prices on finished cottonseed products as the most practical method of supporting the price of cottonseed to the farmer; and suggest that further in our opinion support prices on cottonseed products will assure all cotton farmers a fair price for their seed regardless of the variation in grade; however, should these officials decide that a loan program is the most practical manner of supporting the price of cottonseed during the 1950 crop-year, that the cotton ginners be allowed not less than \$3 per ton margin on seed handled through the program; that the seed be handled in the regular channels of trade; that provisions be made for allowing the ginner to deduct charges due him from proceeds of the loan and respectfully urge that should a loan program be adopted, that it be announced sufficiently early to be helpful to all cotton farmers; that we express to the officials of the Department of Agriculture our appreciation for the farm program.

### Report on the

## PMA-Crushers Meet On Jan. 30-31

Oil mill men told PMA has not  
decided on a specific type of cotton-  
seed support program for 1950.

PMA met in Memphis on Jan. 30-31 with a committee of cottonseed crushers consisting of E. D. Black, Macon, Ga.; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City, Texas; Dupuy Bateman, Houston, Texas; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; W. D. Lowe, Jackson, Miss.; H. S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; W. F. Bowld, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. E. Cramer, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Gill, Paris, Texas; and T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Several other crushers attended as observers. The meeting, called by PMA to discuss a 1950 cottonseed price support program, was presided over by John H. Dean, deputy assistant administrator for commodity operations. A number of PMA staff members and several state PMA chairmen and committee members were present.

• **Type of Program Not Determined** — In opening the sessions, Mr. Dean stated that PMA had not decided on any specific type of program, that its representatives could not make commitments at the meeting, and that they desired to have the crushers' views before formulating a program. J. R. Gill, of Paris, Texas, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, stated that the crushers' committee had no authority to commit the industry to any program.

• **Parity Is \$59.94 a Ton** — Under the Agricultural Act of 1949, "parity" for cottonseed is \$66.60 per ton; 90 percent of parity would amount to \$59.94. The Secretary of Agriculture has the discretion, however, to support the price of seed at any level between 0 and 90 percent of parity. To qualify for price support on seed, farmers must plant within their cotton acreage allotments. Both the level

(Continued on Page 37)

SHOWN HERE are officers and directors of the Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association, pictured at the Fort Worth convention of the association. Seated, left to right: E. L. Sowder, Idalou; Ernest Jones, Lamesa; R. A. Graham, Greenville, vice-president; G. E. Sonntag, Frisco, president; E. M. Cooke, Pittsburg, secretary-treasurer; J. S. Wilson, Kerens; C. W. Alverson, Childress. Standing: Glee Taylor, Lake Creek; J. C. Criswell, Brownfield; Jess L. Bell, Rule; J. S. Varner, Abilene; J. E. Cox, Waxahachie; Oscar Martin, Inez; Jack Funk, Lyford. Mr. Sonntag, Mr. Graham and Mr. Cooke comprise the association's executive committee. Directors not shown are H. E. Gainer, Hutto, and R. D. White, Odem.



# The Council's Biggest Job

## Preserving Our Enterprise System

**T**HE NATIONAL Cotton Council was brought into being for the one purpose of increasing the consumption of American cotton, cottonseed and the products thereof. That is the purpose set forth in its legal charter of incorporation, and that is the goal toward which all of its programs and activities have been directed.

The Council has recognized from its earliest days that in order for cotton to be consumed in increasing amounts it is necessary that it meet its competition on three vital fronts—the quality of its products, the cost of getting them to the consumer, and the sales pressure which is put behind them.

The Council has recognized, further, that the problems of quality, price and sales pressure are problems which the industry must solve for itself. It has accepted the fact that here is an indispensable job which no one else can do in cotton's behalf.

It is for these reasons that the industry, through us as its elected representatives, has established programs of research to improve quality, programs of efficiency to reduce costs, and programs of promotional activity to intensify sales pressure.

These programs are wholly sound in concept; they have been planned with intelligence; and they have been staffed with an effectiveness which has made the Council admittedly the envy of other industries and groups. As a result, our programs have made progress which is a source of pride to all of us.

I am glad to report to you that Council activities in all four of its major program fields are today proceeding on a scale, and at a pace, surpassing anything in the history of our organization. The results they have achieved, the recognition they have won, and the range of problems they have embraced, have far exceeded the most optimistic expectations of any of us. They have proved, in addition, the wisdom and far-sightedness of those who set forth 11 years ago the primary objectives to which the Council's major efforts are directed.

In addition to its own programs, however, there are two basic elements which are necessary to the success of the Council in achieving and maintaining a volume of consumption sufficient to assure a prosperous cotton industry. They are elements which in the past have not required our direct action or even our conscious concern. The time, however, has now come when they must be placed in the forefront of our thought and activity, both as an organization and as individual members of our industry.

First, the Council cannot successfully do its job of increasing consumption except in an environment where private initiative is permitted to operate freely through the American enterprise system. There is abundant proof about us throughout the world that only in such an environment can an industry, a business, or an individual successfully increase the quality of its products, lower their cost, or sell them effectively.

Given such conditions throughout the past, America has out-produced, out-sold and out-consumed every other nation on earth. In farming, in manufacturing, and in services it has consistently delivered such a quality of goods, at such low cost and under such a barrage of selling, that no other people can even approach the standard of living which our citizens enjoy.

It is only when business is free to move on its own initiative and of its own volition—without outside interference or burdensome and unnecessary regulation and restriction—that gin manufacturers, for example, have the incentive to produce better machinery, or ginners to buy and install it. Only then do spinners have the incentive to modernize their plants and employ their ingenuity to beat both the product and the price of their competitors. Only then do farmers have the motivation or the funds for mechanization and modernization.

Second, the Council cannot successfully do its job of in-

creasing consumption unless its customers and prospective customers have money with which to buy. Obviously, high quality, low cost, and sales effort are pointless where there is no purchasing power, and the programs of the cotton industry cannot succeed unless the consumer's pocket contains cash.

Here again, the American system is the answer. Nowhere else in the history of the world has the average citizen of any nation equalled the purchasing power of the average American today. Nowhere has he owned so much or earned so much;

and nowhere has he been so capable of assuring success to an industry which can deliver high quality at low cost, backed by intelligent promotion. No better evidence of the accuracy of such a statement can be found than the fact that the individual American buys more than five times as much cotton per year as does the average citizen of the world.

Yet despite the proven record and obvious superiority of the American enterprise system, we are today in grave danger of losing it to the advocates of an alien philosophy which would substitute the opinions of bureaucracy for the judgment of

business management, and political planning for private enterprise.

The danger is no longer a matter of foreign political idealism, soap box oratory, or amusing and harmless screwballs. Ideas, plans and programs once associated only with wild-eyed radicals on street corners have become serious proposals aggressively pushed by groups and individuals who occupy positions of prestige and influence in our national life. They are being introduced in our national Congress in the form of specific legislative proposals inspired and actively supported by high administrative officials of government.

There is no need for me to review in detail the facts or the dangers of the situation which threatens us. You are all familiar with it. My purpose is to emphasize, with all possible force, that preservation of our American system is the one most essential—the one absolutely indispensable—factor in the attainment of our goal of increased consumption of American cotton and its products. As such, it becomes a matter of primary concern to the program of the National Cotton Council. It becomes a responsibility of the Council. It becomes an obligation of each of us as cotton's elected representatives.

In recognition of the seriousness of this situation, your board of directors at its fall meeting took action to place the Council on record and to pave the way for an all-out fight. By unanimous statement of policy, it put itself squarely in the ranks of those who are determined at any cost to save this nation from suffocation in the feather beds of socialism. To implement its position, it authorized broad discretion on the part of Council management in carrying out plans of attack, and instructed that no opportunity be overlooked for vigorous and effective action. In the words of the statement itself:

Believing in individual liberty, the dignity of labor, and the powerful influence of incentive on progress and prosperity;

Holding to the tenets that continued development of industry and jobs is necessary to the common good;

Knowing that such development can come only as a result of the initiative of free individuals in a competitive economy; and

Recognizing the increasing trend toward dependency on the federal government for group security and welfare;

The National Cotton Council holds that any welfare program which embraces or promotes the idea or practice of state socialism is incompatible with national progress and maximum opportunity for individual achievement; and it strongly condemns the sponsorship of such programs by

(Continued on Page 18)

*This is the address of*

**HAROLD A. YOUNG**

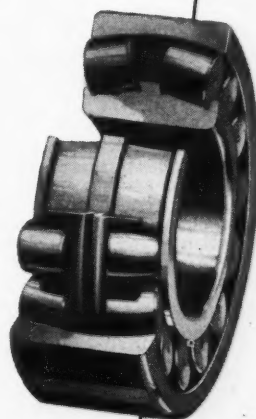
president of the National Cotton Council of America at the opening session of its twelfth annual meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 23, 1950. Every member of the cotton industry would do well to heed his challenge to work diligently for the preservation of our imperiled American system of free enterprise.

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THIS PICTURE, made during one of the Council's business sessions, shows the speakers' table and only a few of the delegates who were present from every major cotton producing state in the Belt.

**C**ALLING ON the cotton industry to undertake a new job, the most significant and urgent problem it has ever faced, President Harold A. Young told members of the National Cotton Council at Memphis that "preservation of our American system is the one most essential—the one absolutely indispensable—factor in the attainment of our goal of increased consumption of American cotton and its products."

President Young sounded the theme of the entire convention when he told delegates at the Council's twelfth annual meeting Jan. 23-25 that protection of free enterprise is of first importance to every American and that "as such, it becomes a matter of primary concern to the program of the National Cotton Council. It becomes a responsibility of the Council. It becomes an obligation of each of us as cotton's elected representatives." (Mr. Young's address is published in full in this issue, beginning on page 14.—ED.)

Reviewing the purpose for which the Council was organized—to increase consumption of American cotton, cottonseed and their products—and outlining the programs on research, efficiency and promotional activity which the Council has set up to further its objectives, Mr. Young declared that the time has come when two basic elements necessary to the Council's success, but not heretofore requiring direct action or even conscious concern of Council members, must be "placed in the forefront of our thought and activity, both as an organization and as individual members of our industry."

"The Council cannot successfully do its job of increasing consumption except in an environment where private initiative is permitted to operate freely through the American enterprise system," he pointed out. The second element, he continued, is that the Council "cannot successfully do its job of increasing consumption unless its customers and prospective customers have money with which to buy . . . Here again, the American system is the answer."

• **What Kind of America Do We Want?**—Two other speakers, representing industry and agriculture, joined Mr. Young in advocating action to prevent government control of business as they answered the question, "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?" They were C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, and Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"When you do away with the normal incentive of thrift and industry you suddenly find you have to substitute the negative incentives of fear and coercion," Mr. Wilson said in his address at the opening session of the Council meeting.

Greed and exploitation cannot be cured by socialism, Mr. Wilson pointed out, adding that the real difficulty in the society which gave birth to socialism was low production of the workers. Since workers can only be paid out of production, he explained, when production is low wages are low and hours are long. When tools are poor and not well organized, conditions are poor.

For more than 150 years in America, the industry representative said, free men have had an opportunity to obtain an education, accumulate and invest capital. That is why the United States has been able to serve as the arsenal of the world and to assume a major role in rehabilitating "our enemies as

# Preservation System

well as our allies." America's post-war position as a world leader cannot be carried out," he declared, "if we place indolence and industry, ignorance and intelligence" on the same basis.

"If I thought people would be more happy under some form of socialism I'd be a socialist, too, but history has shown it won't work," he emphasized. "I wouldn't take the position we can't improve our society any more than I'd take the position we can't improve our automobiles . . . I want the future America to be the land of our dreams. I want it to be the same land of opportunity, peace and plenty we have known."

• **American Way Proved a Good Way**—Compared with other countries from the standpoint of individual opportunity, America's record suggests that the American way is a good way, Mr. Kline told Council members at the morning session on the second day of the meeting. He cited the achievement of the American Farm Bureau Federation in getting common understanding among farm leaders of the viewpoints and problems of all areas of the country.

"All groups, from producer to consumer, are interested in a healthy, efficient cotton economy, and in a good, useful and salable product," he declared. Although the federation considers cotton problems, as all other problems, primarily from the standpoint of the producer, he said, that viewpoint is not so much at variance as might be thought from the viewpoint of those who buy the product, make it into consumer goods, and sell it.

"Speaking even more broadly," he continued, "all of us are interested in maintaining and improving the kind of America we want to live in. None of us would deny that our social and economic structure can be improved. But I, for one, refuse to waste time apologizing for America as it is. Let us rather seek answers to our problems based on the firm foundation of what has proved successful in the past."

The fundamental question Americans must answer, Mr. Kline said, is "whether we are going to continue to progress or whether we are going to abandon the principles on which our progress to date has been based. These principles involve the encouragement of individual initiative, with the opportunity to obtain rewards commensurate with our achievements and our contributions."

"They also involve the whole issue of freedom, and the rights of the individual . . . We shall be faced with the neces-

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**BE SURE to read President Harold A. Young's challenging address on page 14 of this issue.**

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sity of big government for some years to come. If we are to live with it successfully and not lose our basic individual rights, we must decentralize administration."

• **Decentralization in Government Aid**—As an example of such decentralization in agriculture Mr. Kline cited the land grant college system, supported in part by federal grants-in-aid, but kept responsible to state and local people and adapted to state and local needs.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is dedicated to the proposition that agriculture can prosper best in a relatively free, fully productive economy . . . We want to maintain an economy in which we can be thoroughly efficient in producing for society the things which society needs from farmers, and in which the rest of the people can pay for those things on the basis of what they are worth," he concluded. "We hope to preserve a system of regulated free enterprise in which farmers and others enjoy a degree of government protection, but in which efficiency and achievement, not government guarantees, provide the hope of the individual."

# of Our Free Enterprise n Urged at Council Meeting

• **Council Activities Are Reviewed**—The Council's 1949 activities, greatest in its history, and plans for 1950 were reviewed by division heads and committeemen during the three-day meeting. Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion director, told the delegates that consolidation during 1949 of all industrywide cotton promotion campaigns and a continuing increase in funds devoted to sales activities have resulted in new peaks of effectiveness for cotton's sales promotion program.

Currently, he said, the industry through the Council maintains promotion and merchandising programs in behalf of all types of apparel from work clothes through high fashion, household and home decorating cottons, and industrial cottons such as bags, insulation, canvas awnings, farm tarpaulins and rugs. It also actively promotes margarine and other cottonseed oil food products.

Urging further expansion of promotional activities, Mr. Lipscomb declared that the work being done for cotton does not nearly measure up in volume to the promotion being carried on by competitive fibers.

"Cotton has the qualities, both those with which nature endowed it and those which science is now giving it, that make it the ideal subject for increasingly profitable promotion programs," he pointed out. "There is no reason why over the next decade or so the proper combination of promotion and research should not result in very substantial gains in most of cotton's major markets."

• **Cooperation Is important** — Reporting on production and marketing programs carried on by the Council, Claude L. Welch, director of the Production and Marketing Division, stressed the importance of cooperative efforts by public agencies and private industry through which, he declared, the overall goals of more efficient and less costly cotton production and improved quality of cotton fiber can most readily be attained. He cited outstanding progress in the field of cotton defoliation research as an example of fruitful cooperative research.

Other fields in which cotton research is making rapid strides through cooperative effort were listed as mechanization of cotton production, use of chemicals in weed control, fertilization studies, improved ginning methods and machinery, and means of precise evaluation of cotton quality to meet mill requirements.

Farmers throughout the Cotton Belt, Mr. Welch continued, are girding themselves for battle against the boll weevil and other insects during the coming season, with recommendations made by state and federal entomologists at the third annual Cotton Insect Control Conference in Birmingham Dec. 19-20

**SHOWN EXAMINING** a piece of cotton material at one of the displays at the Memphis meeting are Mrs. Oscar Johnston; Harold A. Young, Council president; Oscar Johnston, Council board chairman; and A. L. Durand, Council vice-president.



**CHARLES E. WILSON**, president of General Motors Corporation, addressed the Council meeting on the first day and spoke for industry on the subject: "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?"

as their battle plan. Following the heaviest damage in 22 years last year, when cotton losses to insects amounted to \$470,000,000, a mild winter has made it ideal for hibernation conditions, he pointed out, and farmers can expect trouble again in 1950 unless they arm themselves with a "counter punch."

• **Put Research into Practice**—Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research, reported to the Council that cotton research has made "solid and substantial" progress during the last year. He urged that further emphasis be placed upon translating results into actual practice and in opening new avenues of cotton research endeavor.

The \$1,108,000 reported by Dr. P. V. Cardon, Research and Marketing Act administrator, as being spent for cotton research during 1949 was characterized by Dr. Smith as a "real step forward for cotton." He cited research projects now being carried on by the chemical industry and colleges and universities, particularly in the South, as examples of the Council's work in awakening renewed interest in cotton problems.

To bring together all available information on present cotton research, Dr. Smith announced, the Council will sponsor a cotton research clinic meeting in Washington, D. C., Feb. 15-17. Attending will be top research executives of the textile industry, research leaders in government, universities and research institutions, and the Council's own research staff.

• **Foreign Production Is Limited**—Read P. Dunn, Jr., Washington, D. C., director of the Foreign Trade Division, told the delegates that the world outside the United States, even if it could double its production within the next 25 years, still would fall about six million bales short of supplying the cotton it would be consuming at that time.

Pointing out factors that are expected to limit expansion of production in other countries, he said that pressure of population on the land, with accompanying increased demand for food, and internal strife are causing a decrease in cotton production in Asia. He predicted slow expansion of African pro-





# SIGNIFICANT QUOTES

## from the Council's Memphis Meeting

Less than two full days of man labor are required to grow a bale of cotton in some sections of the Cotton Belt. Only 15.4 hours were needed to produce a bale of cotton on the Texas High Plains when four-row equipment and machine strippers were used, as compared with 66 hours required when one-row mule equipment and hand snapping were employed.—George B. Chance, Bryan, Texas, chairman, Texas State Unit, pointing out vastly increased efficiency and lower costs achieved through mechanization.

"One fire loss can put a ginner out of business."—Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director, Production and Marketing Division.

Chemical control of weeds and grass in cotton virtually may replace hand hoeing on many cotton farms within the next few years. Under full mechanization, hoeing and cultivating account for over nine-tenths of the total labor cost and nearly a fifth of the total production costs.—Ransom E. Aldrich, Michigan City, Miss., chairman, Production and Marketing Committee.

"Normally, under man-mule methods of cotton farming, the capital investment per acre amounts to around \$15. Under mechanized conditions, capital investment in machinery and equipment necessary to complete mechanized cotton farming has climbed to as high as \$80 to \$90 per acre."—Dr. D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga., member, Production and Marketing Committee, pointing out that farm credit is a key factor in the progress of mechanization.

Development of defoliants which can be used effectively in dry sections of the Cotton Belt has resulted in a vast increase in the number of producers now using chemicals to "de-leaf" their cotton, thus increasing harvesting efficiency.—Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., member, Production and Marketing Committee.

"A knowledge of markets and potential outlets for cotton, cottonseed and their products and of what customers desire is as essential to cotton's welfare as research to improve these products."—Col. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, member, Utilization Research Committee, in outlining research activities of the Council and allied organizations.

In spite of growing competition from synthetic fibers, the use of cotton in men's shirts showed a 27 percent increase for 1947 over the preceding year, using a total of 557,680 bales to become the cotton industry's second largest customer.—Frank A. McCord, Memphis, director, Market Research.

"With less acreage planted to cotton, greater responsibility will be imposed on management in carrying out an efficient and profitable farm program. Neglect in any of the various phases of cotton production, such as fertilization or insect control, easily could result in a disastrous loss."—Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss., producer.

Cotton's high insulating efficiency and light weight has resulted in the use of flameproof cotton insulation in railroad refrigerator cars, where it reduces the deadweight of a car more than a ton, and in many other new uses.—Charles W. Shepard, Gadsden, Ala., member, Sales Promotion Committee.

"Already major manufacturers of cotton ducks report that their production is sold completely well into the second quarter of 1950."—Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., chairman, Sales Promotion Committee.

The Maid of Cotton promotion will be the greatest single selling force for cotton apparel through retail markets in 1950.—E. H. Agnew, Anderson, S. C., member, Sales Promotion Committee.

"There is no other commodity on which so many people are so dependent, and there are few commodities which are so widely used in the day-to-day life of the average American citizen."—H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., chairman, Public Relations Committee, urging broadening of the industry's public relations activities to the greatest possible extent.

Cotton's crisp, cool feel gives it a definite advantage over uniforms made from competing fibers, and boosts efficiency and morale of workers.—Ed Henley, Abilene, Texas, member, Sales Promotion Committee, reporting on promotion campaigns in behalf of cotton uniforms, towels and other linen supplies.

"Our 10-year program has accomplished the removal of the stigma attached to margarine and the general acceptance of the food by the people of this country in all income brackets."—C. G. Henry, Memphis, chairman, Margarine Legislation Committee.

Successful completion of research under way to impart greater luster to cotton will assure the fiber of a greatly improved competitive position in annual markets for nearly 5,000,000,000 yards of fabric and 600,000,000 pounds of yarn.—George S. Buck, Memphis, director, Technical Services.

"Cotton's position is stronger in many markets than ever before."—Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala., chairman, Utilization Research Committee, predicting that U. S. cotton consumption this year will run between 8,500,000 and 9,000,000 bales, compared with less than 8,000,000 in 1949.

Production of cotton fibers to meet mill requirements for the manufacture of specific products is one of the major problems confronting the cotton industry.—Dr. Burt Johnson, Memphis, fiber technologist.

duction because of sparse and primitive population, high incidence of insects and diseases and unstable character of the soil. Mexico has the greatest opportunity for expanded production, he declared, although installation of the needed irrigation dams will take many years. South America could conceivably double its production without too much difficulty.

Mr. Dunn predicted that world production for the 1949-50 crop year will total 30,200,000 bales, of which 15,200,000 would be in the U.S. He foresaw that world consumption within the next few years may increase to as much as 45 million bales, of which 34 million bales might be needed in other countries.

● **Action Taken by the Council**—At its final session on Jan. 25 the Council:

(1) Reaffirmed its confidence in the basic principles embodied in the Taft-Hartley Act and urged the Congress to retain those basic principles in considering future legislation on the subject;

(2) Went on record as opposing the setting of unrealistic minimum wages by the federal government and the arbitrary extension of the power of the Secretary of Labor to set wages or otherwise control the operation of individual businesses;

(3) Urged that the wage-hour administrator immediately revise the definition of "area of production" as it applied to cotton to make it conform to the intent of the original law and the 1949 act;

(4) Said it could not successfully do its job of increasing consumption of American cotton, cottonseed and the products thereof except in an environment where private initiative is permitted to operate freely through the American enterprise system;

(5) Said it could not bring lasting gains in consumption of these products or meet its obligations to the six branches of the cotton industry unless the present broad and sinister drift toward socialism in this country is brought to an end;

(6) Condemned and went on record as opposing the following proposals now pending before the Congress: the Bran-Plan for Agriculture, compulsory government health insurance, the FEPC and other similar programs which invade the rights of individuals and the states, the proposal to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, and the practice of operating the federal government at a deficit under conditions of national prosperity;

(7) Condemned the cottonseed price support program as it operated last year and went on record as opposing any attempt by the Department of Agriculture to engage in the building and maintenance of seed storage facilities or in the processing and/or marketing of cotton-

## Preserving Our Enterprise System

(Continued from Page 14)

any individual, party, or group as a means of gaining office or of perpetuation in office.

Here is a job that calls for all the brains and resources and personal power it is possible for us to command. Never has a cotton industry problem been more significant or more urgent. Never, in our lifetime, have the stakes been so high. May we dedicate ourselves to our task with all the fervor and effectiveness of those who first won the economic independence we now seek to protect.

# FIGHT COTTON INSECTS EARLY... GET MORE COTTON PER ACRE

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COSTS!**



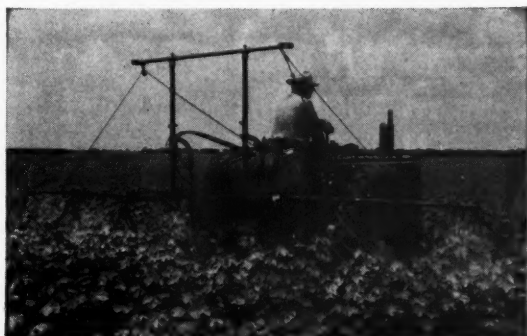
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AND SPRAY  
IN ONE  
OPERATION**

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seed and cottonseed products; and urged the Department to call in experienced representatives of farm groups, ginners, cottonseed crushers and vegetable oil refiners and with their assistance and advice develop a sound and workable cottonseed price support program (the Council made it clear that it neither favors nor opposes a price support program for cottonseed);

(8) Endorsed the objectives sought by the report of the Hoover Commission on organization of the executive branch of the government;

(9) Urged Congress to act quickly on legislation pertaining to cotton acreage allotments.

The Council adopted a resolution to invite the manufacturers of margarine, and the producers and processors of domestic margarine ingredients other than cottonseed oil, to join the Council in a cooperative sales campaign to maintain and increase the present level of margarine consumption in the U.S.

It also adopted a recommendation of its Production and Marketing Committee that the Council continue to emphasize the need for the largest possible private and public research funds for appropriate agricultural and cotton research and educational programs, and urged the appropriation of the full increment under the Research and Marketing Act.

The Council will continue:

(1) To appraise existing cotton production and marketing research; (2) to support programs designed to reduce losses caused by cotton insects and cotton diseases; (3) to support research on cotton defoliation; (4) to support local and Beltwide chemical weed control

programs; (5) to encourage state legislation to establish minimum standards for the analyses, registration and labeling of all agricultural chemicals; (6) to support research and educational services toward increased efficiencies and lowered cost in ginning; (7) to encourage training schools for producers and gin operators on proper harvesting and ginning practices.

The Council will explore the need for and the possibility of getting the USDA and interested organizations to establish a field cotton breeding station in Mexico for the purpose of accelerating the development of more desirable cotton.

• **Council Reelects Officers**—Following the committee reports and adoption of resolutions, all officers of the Council were reelected at the closing session of the annual meeting. They are: Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., chairman of the board; Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, Tenn., vice-president; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., vice-president; H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-president; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; Lowell W. Taylor, Memphis, general counsel; and Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president-secretary. Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., and Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Texas, were renamed advisors to the board of directors.

• Though still double the 1935-39 average, dollar values of farm land in the United States continued to decline during the four months of 1949 that ended Nov. 1.



### Is Atlanta Bank Director

EMORY L. COCKE, vice-president of Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, was elected a director of The First National Bank of Atlanta at the institution's annual stockholders' meeting in January. He became connected with Ashcraft-Wilkinson in 1919, at the time this company established its feed ingredients division. He became manager of the feed department in 1924, was elected assistant secretary in 1927, and vice-president in 1934. Mr. Cocke is a member of the arbitration committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association.



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## In South Carolina

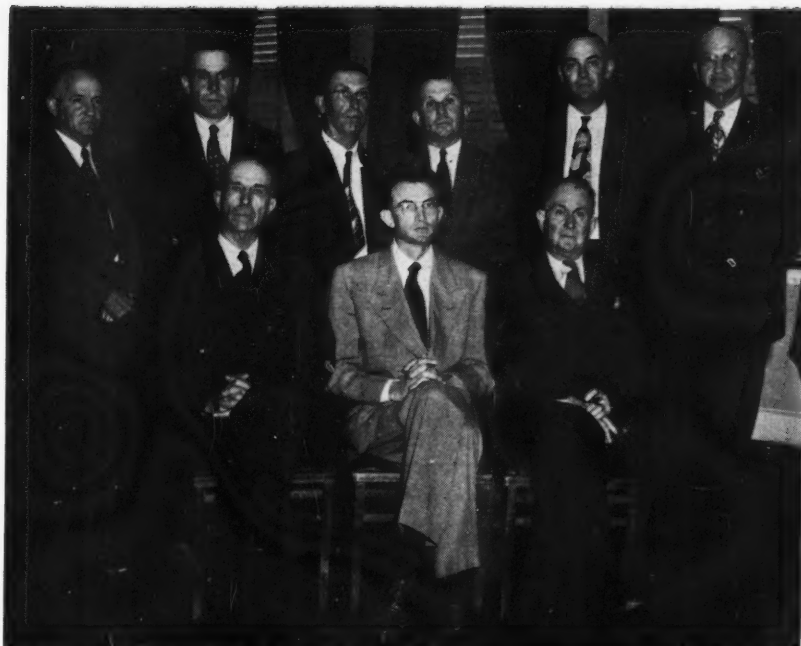
# Father and Son Win Five-Acre Contest

Poor weather and heavy insect infestation cut yield in 1949. L. D. Holmes and L. D. Holmes, Jr., win with 5,710 pounds of lint.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, L. D. Holmes and L. D. Holmes, Jr., of Johnston, S. C., produced 5,710 pounds of lint with a staple length of 1-3/32 inches to win the 1949 South Carolina five-acre cotton contest. They received \$750 at a luncheon at Columbia, Jan. 26 at which winners were announced.

Cash prizes totaling more than \$5,000 were awarded the first and second prize winners in the state, three districts and 42 of the state's 46 counties. Edgefield County made a clean sweep of the state prizes, with second place going to I. D. Yonce, also of Johnston, whose five acres produced 4,705 pounds of lint. He received \$275.

Conducted by the Clemson College Extension Service, the contest is sponsored by the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. A. H. Ward, Aiken, district extension agent, presided at the luncheon. R. M. Hughes, Greer, president of the crushers, presented the county prizes of \$50 and \$25, respectively, to first and second place winners in the 42 counties in which



STATE AND DISTRICT WINNERS in the South Carolina 1949 five-acre cotton contest are shown above. Seated, left to right: L. D. Holmes and L. D. Holmes, Jr., state first prize winners, and I. D. Yonce, second place winner, all of Johnston, Edgefield County. Standing: H. H. Stokes, Bamberg, first place, lower district; Garnet Honea, Seneca, second place, upper district; H. C. Goodwin, Blaney, first place, middle district; Robert M. Cain, Laurens, first place, upper district; James Wise, Johnston, second place, middle district; and C. H. Dicks, Dunbarton, second place, lower district.

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**BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE**

### BELTON BAGGING COMPANY

Belton, South Carolina



10 or more contestants completed demonstrations. The crushers' association contributed \$3,150 to provide these prizes. State and district prizes totaling \$2,000, contributed by the manufacturers, were presented by J. B. Harris, Greenwood, president of that organization.

Speakers at the luncheon included D. W. Watkins, director, Clemson Extension Service; H. G. Boylston, extension cotton improvement specialist; S. C. Stribling, agricultural editor, Extension Service; Governor J. Strom Thurmond; and Joseph Walker of the Atlantic Cotton Shippers' Association.

Mr. Walker presented a \$500 check from his association to be added to the sweepstakes prize which will go to the first contestant to break the present state record of 8,275 pounds of cotton produced on five acres by J. Harvey Neeley, Chester, in 1946. This brings the total

available for the sweepstakes prize to \$1,000.

Mr. Watkins pointed out that the contest, which was started in 1926, has been a very important factor in the statewide cotton improvement program. In 1926, he said, the five-year average yield per acre was only 181 pounds of lint with less than 50 percent of the staple 15/16 inch or longer, as compared with the present five-year average yield of 341 pounds per acre with from 91 to 97 percent of the staple one inch or longer.

Unfavorable weather conditions, with resulting heavy insect damage, Mr. Boylston said, were responsible for the fact that only 632 of the 917 growers who entered the 1949 contest completed records for the year. Last year the per acre yield in the state was only 212 pounds, he continued, which is the lowest average since 1941.

Mr. Boylston told the winners that South Carolina farmers must increase yields per acre, lower cost where possible and produce stronger fiber of the best possible spinning quality if they are to maintain cotton as their important cash crop on a profitable basis. A bale per acre for the state is the contest's goal. He pointed out that boll weevil damage last year shows that adequate insect control is necessary for profitable cotton production.

In the district contests the winners of first and second prizes and their yields were:

Upper district: Robert M. Cain, Laurens, 4,330 pounds; Garnet Honea, Seneca, 4,135 pounds.

Middle district: H. C. Goodwin, Blaney, 4,345 pounds; James Wise, Johnston, 4,225 pounds.

Lower district: H. H. Stokes, Bamberg, 3,655 pounds; C. H. Dicks, Dunbarton, 3,640 pounds.

District prizes were \$200 for first place and \$125 for second place. All winners planted Coker 100 wilt resistant seed.

### W. A. May, Retired Ginner, Dies in Mississippi

William A. May, 68, former ginner, planter and merchant at Arkabutla, Miss., died Jan. 19 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. I. Sill, in Tunica, Miss. He was a member of the Arkabutla and Pate County school boards and a Mason.

Survivors include his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Earl Hughey of Whitehaven, Tenn., and Mrs. J. B. Moore of Arkabutla; and a sister, Mrs. M. M. Wilroy of Arkabutla.

### W. E. Beard, Retired Gin Manager, Dies Jan. 21

William Edward Beard, 57, former manager of the Farmers' Gin Co. at Clarendon, Ark., died in a Little Rock hospital Jan. 21 after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. Beard was a farmer before he became manager of the Farmers' Gin Co. in 1926. He retired in 1948. A member of the Clarendon school board for 25 years, he was also a Mason and a Shriner. Survivors include his wife and three sons, William E. Beard, Jr., Robert S. Beard and Jack E. Beard, all of Clarendon.

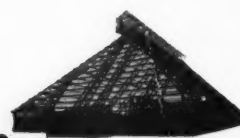
### India Authorizes More U. S. Cotton Imports

The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports at Bombay has issued import licenses for 85,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of United States cotton for shipment prior to March 31. The Indian government has allocated foreign exchange to buy from abroad a total of 1,000,000 bales during the year ending Aug. 31. India's 1949-50 cotton crop is not expected to supply more than two-thirds of the country's needs.

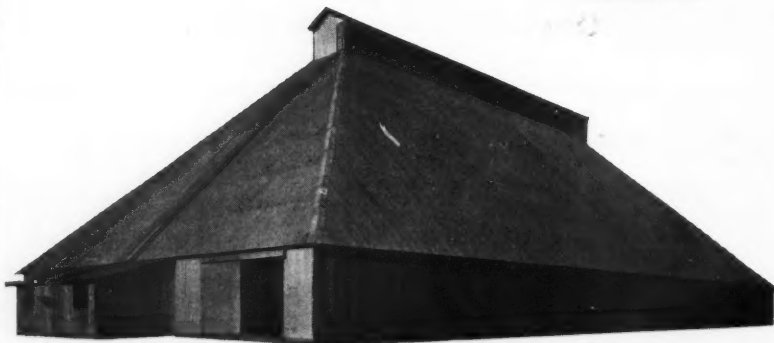
### Final Italian Estimate

Final estimates of Italy's 1949 flaxseed, hempseed and cottonseed (commercial) crops have been reported at 221,250 bushels, 3,460 short tons and 3,230 short tons, respectively, by USDA. Corresponding figures for 1948 were 472,140, 2,700 and 4,400.

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## TIMELY TIPS

### On Livestock Feeding

• Were the "Good Old Days" Quite So Good?—Memory frequently has a trick of making us remember the good, forget the bad and long for the "good ol' days." Modern dairymen don't want to go back. Since 1933 they have increased milk production per cow by about 20 percent by better feeding and breeding.

In the "good ol' days" a lot of Southern dairymen fed cottonseed. Changing to cottonseed meal increased production, feed efficiency and profits. The Louisiana Experiment Station proved that IT TAKES 260 POUNDS OF COTTONSEED TO EQUAL 100 POUNDS OF

COTTONSEED MEAL IN DAIRY RATIONS, and cottonseed meal makes better dairy products.

• New Discoveries—Animal nutritionists continue to discover new factors and elements which will add to livestock feeding efficiency. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, folic acid, hormone feeds and trace materials are but a few of those new discoveries which are adding to our knowledge of better livestock nutrition. Important as these are, let's not let them blind us to the need for basic and time-proven supplements which are the foundation of good livestock feeding.

Dr. G. Bohstedt, the noted Wisconsin feeding authority, recently said: "IT HAS BEEN FOUND TIME AND AGAIN THAT THE USE OF A GIVEN AMOUNT OF OIL MEAL OR TANK-AGE IN RATIONS COMPENSATES

NOT MERELY FOR TWO OR THREE TIMES THEIR WEIGHT OF CORN OR SIMILAR GRAIN, BUT ARE WORTH MANY TIMES THEIR WEIGHT."

• Healthy Offspring — Livestock producers know that profits largely depend on getting a large crop of healthy offspring. Proper nutrition is necessary if this is to be done.

Professor William Tyrrell of the University of Tennessee said that one to 1½ pounds of cottonseed meal plus free access to mineral mixture for bred beef cows will help to insure proper development of the unborn calf.

Balanced feeding for the brood sow increases the size and health of the litter and increases the amount of milk produced for the suckling pigs. USDA records show that there is usually three times as much profit from a litter of eight pigs as from a litter of six. A good protein supplement can double or triple the profits from the litter.

• "Bugs" and Diseases or Just Plain Poor Feeding?—Wisconsin swine specialists recently said, "Many pork producers are accustomed to their pigs making slow gains and don't realize that poor feeding is robbing them of their profit. Some mysterious "bug" is often blamed for unthriftiness and disease that result from poor feeding."

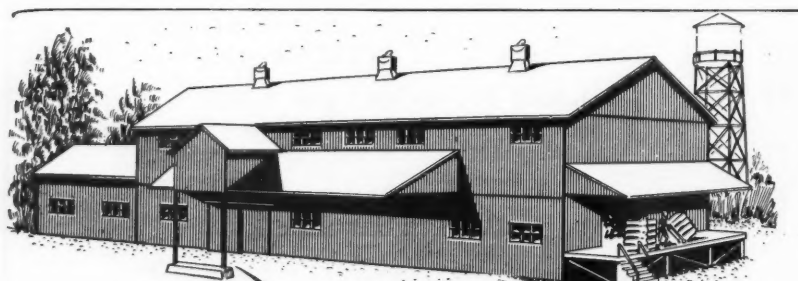
• Phosphorus Is Important — Yoakum County (Texas) cattlemen found that when they use a phosphorous supplement it increases the size of the calf crop by about a third, makes calves grow faster and larger and adds 10 to 20 percent to the weight of the cows. Cottonseed meal or cake has a "plus" value because in addition to concentrated protein it contains the phosphorous which is needed to do this extra job.

• Meal and Hulls on Pasture—A feeder in the Texas Panhandle used self-fed meal and hulls on irrigated pasture to produce two pounds of gain per day on beef calves. He says that over 600 pounds of gain cost him only \$8 for meal and hulls and irrigating expenses. Other feeders are finding meal and hulls to be an ideal combination for pasture feeding. A Mason, Texas, feeder is using a mixture of 50 percent hulls, 35 percent cottonseed meal and 15 percent molasses as a self-fed mixture for weaning calves on pasture.—Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas.

### Anderson Is Speaker for Cotton Association Meet

Announcement that Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico will be the principal speaker at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association in Houston March 10-11 has been made by A. H. Ormsby of Waco, president of the association.

The meeting will be held at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston. Senator Anderson will speak at the opening session March 10. During the sessions of the convention consideration will be given to such matters as ECA aid to exports, cotton acreage restrictions, regulation of commodity exchanges and other important questions. Several hundred Texas cotton merchants, shippers and exporters are expected to attend.



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## Nuttiest Subsidy Yet

Government supports prices of nuts so they can compete with already subsidized vegetable oils.

Almond oil vegetable shortening and walnut oil house paint, heretofore "out of the question" economically, are being made possible through one of Uncle Sam's newest price-support schemes.

Since trees can't be plowed under like cotton when federal acreage-controllers decree quota curbs, government planners told growers after the bumper 1949 harvest that they could sell their surplus nuts for whatever they would bring in "non-competitive" channels—that is, to users who wouldn't resell them or use them as edible nutting up at least a part of the difference.

Ironically, walnut and almond meats—with the government makers—decided their best non-competitive outlet would be vegetable oil manufacturers—where oil from the nuts goes into direct competition with cottonseed and soybean oils, which also are getting government support.

Paint manufacturers, who "couldn't dream of using walnuts for making oil if we had to pay regular market prices for them," are happy because walnut oil prevents paint from turning yellow as it ages, as well as serves as a drying agent. Crude soybean and linseed oil, which the walnut oil displaces, are selling at about 10¢ and 17-1/3 cents a pound, respectively. Shelled walnut kernels are selling for about 70 cents a pound. It takes about two pounds of walnuts to make a pound of oil, hence the oil would cost about \$1.40 a pound to produce.

On the regular market, unshelled walnuts are selling for 20 to 30 cents a pound, or about \$500 a ton. One California oilseed processor is paying \$50 a ton for unshelled walnuts, with the government paying nut men an additional average of about 10 cents a pound—or \$200 a ton.

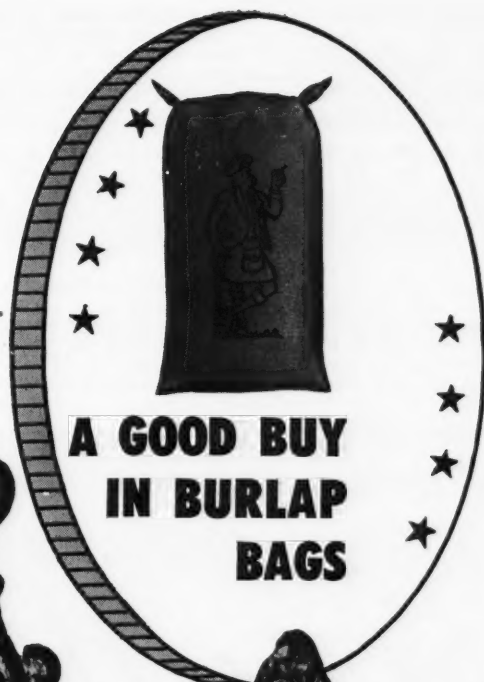
Actual sale of almonds to vegetable oil manufacturers hasn't started, but they are currently being sold at 44 cents a pound—88 cents for one pound of oil. Cottonseed oil is about 11 cents a pound.

### New Booklet:

#### QUIZ ANSWERS DIESEL QUESTIONS

The "GM Diesel Quiz," a new pamphlet describing the features, characteristics and application of the General Motors diesel engine, has been put into circulation by the Detroit Diesel Engine Division.

Designed in the popular questionnaire format, the "Quiz" provides simple, easy-to-understand answers to 17 basic questions about the design and operation of GM diesel engines. Introduced principally as a handout piece at shows, fairs and exhibits, it is available by addressing a request to Detroit Diesel Engine Division, 13400 W. Outer Drive, Detroit 28.



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San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita



## • Fats and Oils Market Outlook

Long-range study shows price has little effect on total use.

**T**HE MARKET for nonfood fats and oils depends chiefly on whether American business is very active, or relatively quiet, a report in *The Agricultural Situation* shows. Moreover, there is evidence that people eat somewhat more fats and oils (other than butter) with increasing incomes, until about the middle-income level. Beyond that per person consumption of all fats and oils (other

than butter) tends to level off and even decline. It seems likely, too, that people eat about the same quantity of fats and oils (other than butter) from one year to the next, whether the price is high or low.

These are tentative conclusions drawn from a report on "Factors Affecting Consumption of Fats and Oils Other Than Butter, in the United States," covering the interwar period, 1922-40, and published in the magazine *Agricultural Economics Research*.

• **An Outlook Tool**—This study and others related to it are being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with funds authorized by the Research and Marketing Act. Their main goal is to give economists better tools for forecast-

ing the demand for and probable prices of oilseeds and fats and oils. Such outlook statements are used by farmers in planning their production and marketings, and by many businessmen in planning their own activities.

Results of this particular study are stated in technical form, of interest chiefly to economists, since it was intended to give them a general mathematical guide to the relationships between consumption of these products and industrial production, prices and general trend factors.

Considerable substitution is possible among the various fats and oils used industrially, and among the various fats and oils used as food. If the price of one of these fats or oils is comparatively high at a particular time, buyers may shift to another one for which the price is lower. This makes it desirable to examine supplies of and demand for all fats and oils as a group, as well as for the major ones individually.

Most food fats and oils other than butter and margarine are used in cooking or other ways that make their cost a relatively small part of the total cost of the food. Therefore, a boost or a cut in prices of these fats and oils probably does not result in much change in the quantities consumed.

• **Long-Term Trends**—The changes that do come are more of a long-time matter resulting from changes in the way that food is prepared. For example, commercial bakers used about two percent as much fat as the quantity of flour they used in baking bread during the early 1920's. By 1940, they had raised the quantity of fat to about three percent as much as the flour. This was a small increase compared with the total ingredients of the bread, but a 50 percent increase in the fat alone.

More recently, hearings before the Food and Drug Administration have centered attention on the growing use of chemical bread softeners which, it is claimed, produce the same shortening effect in baked goods as several times their weight in fat and also keep the bread from drying out so fast on the shelves. A leading type of softener is made in part from petroleum and in part from fats. If this softener were to be widely used as a substitute for fats, it would cut heavily into the market for lard and shortening.

• **Little Price Effect**—The total use of nonfood fats and oil is not particularly affected by price changes. When construction and other industrial activities are booming, more paints and varnish are used—and this means a better market for fats and oils. There is also an increase in the use of fats and oils in other non-food products.

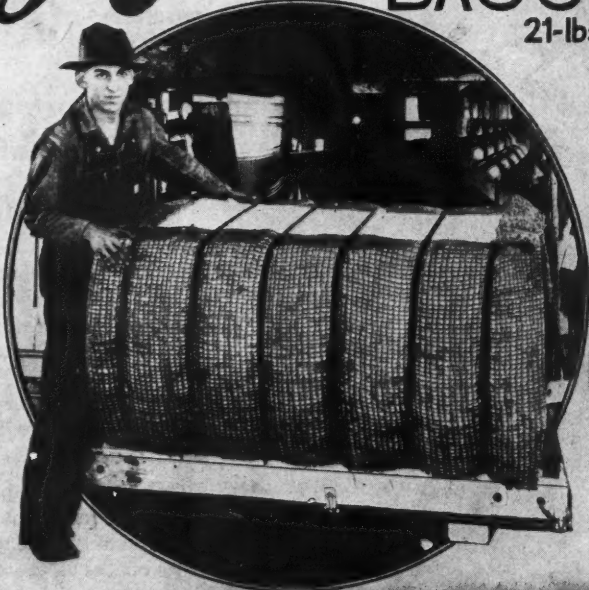
Here, too, there are some long-run developments worth examining. During the 20 years just before 1940, more and more families bought washing machines—and bought flaked and granulated laundry soaps instead of the laundry bars they had used to scrub clothes on the old washboard. The flaked and granulated soaps contain considerably more fat than the bar.

On the other hand, synthetic detergents became popular around the house during the war and by last year it looked as though they had taken over some 15 to 25 percent of the total market for "synthetics" and soap. Some of the synthetic detergents contain some fat products, but the bulk of the detergents used do not.

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BAGGING  
21-lbs. TARE**



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Superblast Fans are made in two distinct types; the "Standard", with two-piece, ten-gauge steel scroll; and the "Special" shown here, with cast iron sectional scroll. All Superblast Fans are equipped with a heavy cast iron outboard leg which eliminates vibration. Superblast Fans are so designed that any worn or damaged part can be quickly and economically replaced. Parts are available in jobbers' stocks.

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## Delta Farmers Are Advised

# Livestock Is Best Land-Use Solution

Agricultural experts warn that soybean acreage should be increased slowly because of heavy supply of oils.

With a continued heavy national demand for meat foreseen, livestock was listed as possibly the best answer to the Delta's land-use problem by visiting agricultural and livestock experts meeting with Delta Council Agricultural Commit-

tee, Subcommittee on Alternate Land Use and Livestock Committee Jan. 17.

Caution was given, however, that livestock expansion should be considered a long-range program with the development of an adequate year-round pasture program, forage crops and grain for finishing.

Meeting with the council groups in an all-day session in Greenville were Dr. Sherman Johnson, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Robert M. Walsh, associate director, Fats and Oils Division, PMA; and R. J. Eggert, associate director, Division of Marketing, American Meat Institute.

A summary of Delta conditions and problems was presented at the outset of the meeting by Dr. D. Gray Miley, superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment

Station. Dr. Miley listed mechanization and acreage controls as major factors operating to influence changes in the traditional agricultural system of the Delta.

"The immediate problem," Dr. Miley said, "is what must be done with approximately 400,000 acres of Delta land this year that will be released from cotton production under acreage controls." Dr. Miley stated that farmers were thinking in terms of soybeans, small grains, corn and pastures with a considerable increase in beef cattle, hog and sheep production.

"While soybeans offer the most logical solution from a local standpoint," Dr. Miley said, "Delta people want to know the national and international outlook on fats and oils, both for 1950 and subsequent years."

• **Agricultural Outlook**—The general agricultural outlook with application to the Mississippi Delta was summarized by Dr. Johnson, who said that total farm employment had been declining over the nation as compared to pre-war years. "At the same time," Dr. Johnson said, "output has been on the increase and total output, compared with prewar levels, was highest in 1949 at 140 percent." The tremendous increase in output per agricultural worker was attributed to the application of the results of research and education.

The biggest problem, according to Dr. Johnson, is balancing agriculture in relation to peacetime markets. With about the same number of acres in cultivation, production per acre has increased 28 percent above prewar levels.

The exodus of the horse and mule from the farm has released 60,000,000 acres of cropland, the products of which must now be absorbed in the markets. Formerly, this land was used to produce feed for farm animals. In order to balance peacetime agriculture, Dr. Johnson stated, it is his opinion that some 35,000,000 acres needed to be shifted to pastures.

Raising the question of markets, he said that an expected increase in population of eight or 10 million people in the next five years would help in attaining a balance. Topics raised for discussion by Dr. Johnson included increase in consumption of milk, meat, dairy products and other foodstuff per family to attain more balanced diets and lowered production costs through more efficient methods to promote larger purchases and to make these products available to a greater number of people.

Mr. Eggert raised the question of the similarity of the Delta with the Missouri River bottom region, which produces corn and grain to feed cattle in an immediately adjacent area. "While the Delta will certainly produce a large number of livestock," Mr. Eggert said, "Delta farmers may find it more profitable, over a long period of time, to raise corn, small grains and other foodstuff to sell in the adjoining brown loam area of Mississippi."

Mr. Eggert ended his discussion with the statement that the relative position of livestock for the next five years would continue to be favorable and that livestock production, in his opinion, offered one of the best uses for diverted land.

• **Fats and Oils Picture** — Mr. Walsh painted a rather gloomy picture of the fats and oils situation with dwindling exports and a large foreseeable total supply due to an anticipated great national increase in the acreage of soybeans this year. While most Delta farmers have

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INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI



soybeans in their farm plans for 1950, Mr. Walsh stated that they should increase acreage slowly to avoid glutting local markets and crushing facilities. Acute shortages of storage facilities, both farm and public, were pointed out as a problem of immediate concern.

Lack of dollars by the United Kingdom, heretofore the largest U.S. customer, was said to be one reason for declining fats and oils exports, with Germany offering the largest market in the immediate future.

On the question of soybean controls, Mr. Walsh said that the matter had not been decided for 1950 but that controls were entirely foreseeable in 1951. "Marketing quotas are not possible for non-basic commodities under the present law," Mr. Walsh said, "therefore farmers could not be penalized for non-compliance with possible acreage controls on soybeans in 1950."

He stated that farmers who planned to increase soybean acreage should give immediate attention to storage as a possible 300,000,000 bushel national soybean crop in 1950 could put a severe strain on present storage, crushing and marketing facilities.

• **Foreign Trade Can Be Built Up** — Pointing out that the dollar shortage in foreign countries was acting as a depressant on foreign markets, Read P. Dunn, Jr., director, Foreign Trade Division, National Cotton Council, declared that the United States could, through legislation and promotion, build up dollar purchasing power abroad to offset declining ECA funds and increase exports.

The Delta farmer must decide what he will plant in the next few weeks, Dr. Frank Welsh, director, Mississippi Ex-

periment Station, said in summing up the discussions. While pastures and livestock offer the best long-range answer, farmers will probably turn to soybeans, corn and small grains in 1950 because they have little alternative.

Dr. Welsh listed the two paramount problems facing farmers as the expansion of technical and scientific methods on the farm and adequate markets for products produced on the farm.

## Spinners and Breeders To Meet in El Paso

Plans for the joint meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association and the Spinner-Breeder Conference of the Delta Council at El Paso, Texas, this fall were completed in Memphis, Tenn., last week by W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola, Miss., president of the council, and Coit M. Robinson, Lowell, N. C., president of the spinners' group.

Dates for the meeting, which will be the seventh annual Spinner-Breeder Conference and the twenty-fifth annual convention for the spinners, will be announced later.

Local hosts for the meeting will be the 1517 Cotton Association, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, Dean Staham Farms, R. T. Hoover Cotton Co., Western Cotton-oil Co., Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers and Fabens Compress. The Delta Council will sponsor the meeting. Originated to acquaint cotton breeders with the needs of mills and making mills more aware of types of cotton already available, the Spinner-Breeder Conference is held in a cotton producing area one year and in a mill area the next. Last year it was held in Charlotte, N. C.

## Sesame Conference in Venezuela in September

The Second International Sesame Conference will be held at Maracay, Venezuela, on Sept. 18, 19 and 20, with headquarters at the Instituto Nacional de Agricultura, according to an announcement by Dr. D. G. Langham, head of the Department of Agronomy and Genetics of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture. The first conference was held at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., on Aug. 15-16, 1949. More than 30 delegates representing the U.S. and five foreign countries attended.

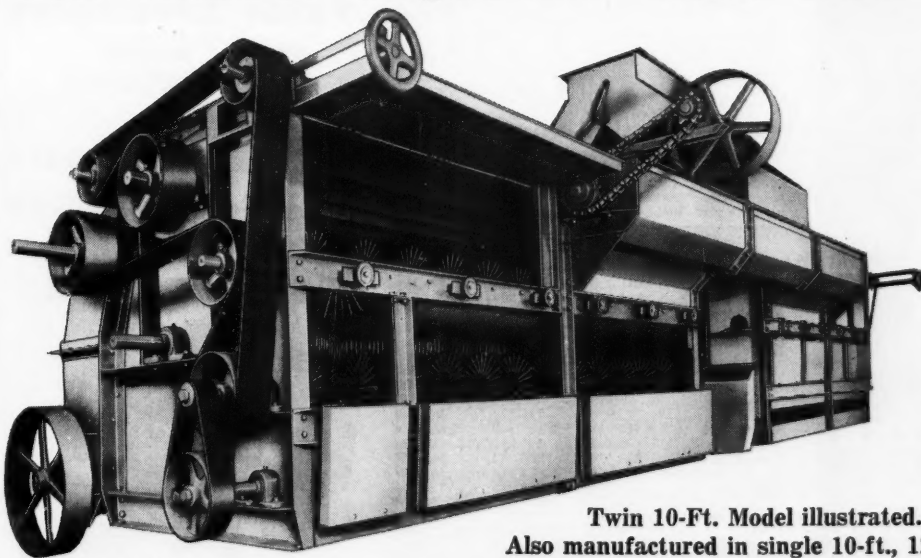
Sesame breeding and genetic experiments will be set up at Maracay under Dr. Langham's supervision, and mechanical harvesting experiments will be conducted at the Acarigua Branch Experiment Station under the direction of Maximo Rodriguez.

Rooms and meals will be available at the Instituto Nacional de Agricultura through the courtesy of the government of Venezuela. Those interested in attending the conference are advised to apply to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., for passports well in advance. Additional information about the conference can be obtained by writing to Dr. Langham at the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture, Maracay, Venezuela.

## CCC-Held Flax Fiber Sold

USDA has announced the sale for export of approximately 178,145 pounds of flax fiber from stocks acquired by CCC under its price support program for 1946 and prior years. This completes the sale of all stocks held by CCC.

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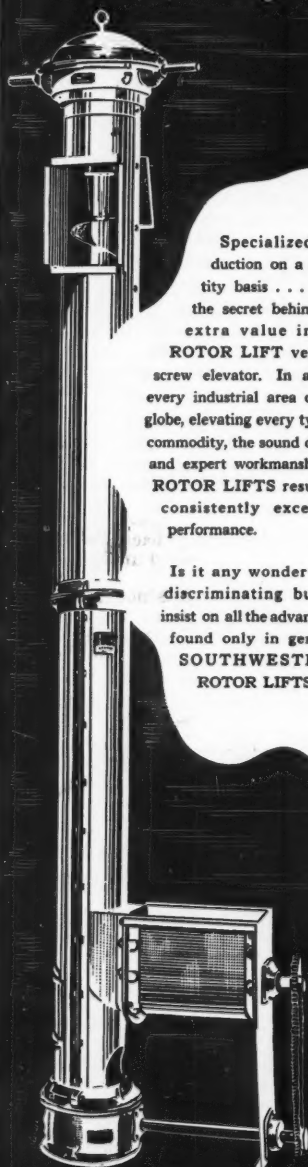
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### National Cotton Week

## Cotton's Greatest Sales Effort

National Cotton Week, May 1 to 6, characterized by the overall selling theme, "Enjoy that Cotton Fresh Feeling," will be backed by the most aggressive industrywide promotion campaign in the event's history, the National Cotton Council has announced.

As coordinating agency for the entire promotion, the Council will present a power-packed merchandising program to department stores, buying offices, chain stores, mail order houses, mills, selling agents, garment manufacturers and other allied industries.

Cooperative public relations and advertising possibilities will reach thousands of newspapers, trade publications, television and radio stations, transit advertising firms and national magazines.

The official emblem of National Cotton Week, a cotton boll bearing the slogan, "Enjoy that Cotton Fresh Feeling," will give continuity to promotion efforts by interested businesses throughout the nation. The emblem will appear on posters, in advertisements, window displays, interior displays and many other promotional focal spots.

Key merchandising instrument of the promotion is a two-color, 24-page retail sales promotion plan book which explains to department stores how they can employ National Cotton Week to produce high immediate profits and launch a long term program from which will come added cotton profits the entire year. More than 12,000 copies will be placed in the hands of key businesses and publications throughout the nation.

A natural promotion opportunity, Cotton Week will be one of the strongest retail promotional events of 1950, the National Cotton Council predicts. Cotton Week is expected to take a position as the greatest single selling effort for cotton in 1950.

### Report on Cotton Ginning

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census  
Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1949 prior to January 16, 1950, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1949 and 1948.

State	1949	Running Bales 1948	1947
United States	15,641,310	*14,140,444	*11,390,100
Alabama	852,396	1,144,009	904,918
Arizona	515,585	306,463	215,384
Arkansas	1,584,825	1,834,801	1,224,501
California	1,253,302	892,683	756,111
Florida	9,312	7,756	6,016
Georgia	609,044	784,243	639,827
Illinois	2,293	2,370	1,596
Kentucky	8,990	9,639	7,213
Louisiana	632,993	730,004	488,909
Mississippi	1,456,920	2,182,843	1,501,564
Missouri	463,142	475,379	308,968
New Mexico	253,410	223,134	164,347
North Carolina	484,974	674,514	434,817
Oklahoma	571,520	360,244	314,351
South Carolina	563,717	863,547	633,644
Tennessee	618,577	627,782	500,866
Texas	5,743,043	3,051,571	3,273,023
Virginia	17,267	19,462	14,045

\*Includes 297,843 bales of the crop of 1949 ginned prior to August 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1948-49, compared with 258,972 and 192,638 bales of the crops of 1948 and 1947.

The statistics in this report include 3,558 bales of American-Egyptian for 1949, 3,280 for 1948, and 1,151 for 1947; also included are none bales of Sea-Island for 1949, 6 for 1948, and 39 for 1947.

The statistics for 1949 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted

by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to December 1 is 13,982,022 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of December 1949 amounted to 734,013 bales, cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Dec. 31 was 1,650,222 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 10,682,934 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,241,000. The total imports for the month of November 1949 were 12,419 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 433,596 bales.

• According to USDA economists, the prices farmers pay in 1950 are expected to decline less than the prices they receive. This will mean that net farm income may be as much as 15 percent less than in 1949.



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SHERMAN, TEXAS

# From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**  
and **JAY RICHTER**

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **Farm Surplus Headache** — Washington farm leaders have a giant headache. They frankly don't know what to do about the nation's ever-mounting stocks of farm surpluses. More than \$4 billion worth of commodities are expected to be under government loan, or in Uncle Sam's possession, by the end of the fiscal year.

Much will be cotton, and other crops grown in the South. The Agriculture Department is establishing sales lists and prices of commodities in hand, but buyers will be few and far between.

Prices charged by the government on the domestic market . . . according to the new farm law . . . must be at least 105 percent of the going support price for any commodity, plus handling costs. Otherwise, government "dumping" could wreck the free domestic market.

Government holdings may be sold abroad at bargain rates, but few countries have the dollars to spend. Meanwhile, prospects still are that U.S. foreign aid is to be reduced.

Perishable commodities may be given away, if in danger of spoiling. Potatoes have been offered, but they find few takers, even for free. Reason: transportation costs.

• **Messy Patchwork** — Inside fact is that many lawmakers and officials here are privately afraid that the whole farm price support structure may collapse . . . especially if 1950 is another year of bumper crops.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the present farm program is a messy patchwork of political compromises that ignore the facts of high-level postwar farm production.

What's going to be done about it?

Probably nothing much this year. Congress is pre-occupied with reelection worries. But difficulties of operating the present program are becoming increasingly clear. The current cotton allotment mess and last year's cottonseed support program are only two examples.

You can look for increased discussion of these methods, among others, as a possible way out of surplus troubles: (1) Stricter production controls; (2) sales abroad at prices far below the domestic market, the difference to be made up by Uncle Sam; (3) a two-price system under which growers would accept one price for "normal" production, and a lower price for the "excess;" and (4) an outright relief program through which U.S. surpluses would be freely distributed to the needy both at home and abroad.

• **The Brannan Plan: Its Chances Are Improving** — One result of mounting dissatisfaction with the present farm program could be growing support for Agriculture Secretary Brannan's farm plan. Unless the Secretary's opponents come

up with a satisfactory substitute, chances for eventual adoption of his plan are likely to improve, surely and steadily.

That is a view expressed, not only by Brannan backers, but also mentioned privately by those who would as soon take his program as a dose of poison.

Meanwhile, Brannan is making no secret of the fact that farm prices for many commodities are way down from postwar highs . . . and that net farm income is down even more.

Net farm income last year was nearly 30 percent under the 1947 high. Operating costs that took 40 percent of farmers' gross income in 1947 this year will take about 60 percent. Reason: farm prices have gone much lower than farm production costs.

Brannan is estimating that farmers will have approximately \$6 billion less purchasing power from this year's production than from that of 1947. Besides higher costs, in relation to farm prices, total volume of production probably will be less due to acreage controls.

Average decline in commodity prices from the postwar high is 23 percent. Cotton is off 25 percent, and oil-bearing crops, 44 percent.

• **New Billions for CCC** — Difficulties in keeping surpluses under control, and farm prices up, were made clear recently in Capitol Hill hearings aimed at a \$2 billion increase in Commodity Credit Corporation's lending authority.

Lawmakers of both parties are backing the USDA request for a boost in price-supporting funds. Approval is expected soon.

Brannan estimates that CCC will have about \$850 million on hand at the end of the fiscal year next June 30. By that time, he figures, the rest of CCC's present lending authority of \$4½ billion will have been tied up.

The Secretary wants the extra \$2 billion to give "assurance CCC can and will fulfill its obligations under any circumstances." Doubt among banks as to the agency's ability to carry out its obligations, Brannan emphasized, "could cause chaotic conditions and possible collapse of the farm price structure."

• **Fats and Oils** — U. S. fats and oils surpluses are to remain troublesome through this season.

That is the burden of recent official reports on the outlook. Production of all fats and oils in the current year is expected to be more than 12 billion pounds, compared with 11.8 billion in the last year.

Moreover, exports are due to decline. Reasons are the continuing dollar shortage abroad, plus the fact that Europe's acute shortage of fats is now ended.

That does not mean that exports are

to fall back anywhere near prewar levels. Europe will continue to import from the U.S., according to Dr. J. L. Norton, USDA farm economist. Demand for U.S. cottonseed and soybean oil will be strong in Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium through this year, said Norton, following an on-the-spot study of European markets.

A number of European countries are planning to buy U.S. tallow and grease for soap manufacture. Italy could use edible vegetable oils to supplement her olive oil. Denmark and The Netherlands want to import oilseeds for high-protein feeds.

USDA officials are indignant over charges that imports are mainly responsible for low fats and oils prices. U.S. exports last year were almost double imports—2.3 billion pounds shipped abroad, compared with 1.2 billion of imports. Prewar, the U.S. imported about four times as much as it exported.

• **Growers Warned About Overplanting** — USDA field men are reminding cotton growers that anyone who "knowingly" overplants his 1950 allotment is not eligible for soil conservation payments.

Congress, in amending allotment and quota legislation, did not remove the tie-up between allotment compliance and eligibility for conservation payments. That stipulation has been in the allotment law since 1938. Thus, any grower who deliberately overplants his acreage allotment could be asked to pay back the money and/or materials provided under the conservation program.

Actually, the rule does not have much significance. Few growers are expected to overplant in face of price support penalties that could cut their cotton prices in half.

## Floyd Davis Joins Staff of Industrial Machinery Co.

Announcement has been made that Floyd O. Davis, formerly with the Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas, has joined the staff of Industrial Machinery Company, Fort Worth, Texas, manufacturers of machinery and equipment for oil mills. Mr. Davis, who has been connected with the cottonseed industry for more than 20 years, will serve Industrial Machinery Company in the capacity of sales engineer.

### New Booklet:

#### DESCRIBES ANDERSON OUTDOOR SOLVENT EXTRACTION UNIT

A new booklet entitled "Anderson Solvent Extraction" has just been published by the V. D. Anderson Company describing their unique outdoor solvent extraction unit and its operation. The booklet contains a functional description of Anderson solvent extraction plants, tracing the flow of material from the day's run bin to the finished mill and product oil. A large flow sheet diagrams both the preparation and meal conditioning equipment as well as the outdoor solvent extraction unit. Exclusive features are pictorially described including the Anderson flaking mill, safety features, patented settling chamber, solvent recovery system, remote control features, controlled pressure toasting, etc. Pictures are shown of typical Anderson solvent extraction unit installations. For a complimentary copy, write on business letterhead to the V. D. Anderson Company, 1941 W. 96th Street, Cleveland 2, Ohio.





## New Attendance Record at Oklahoma Ginners' Meet Jan. 30-31

Registration was 489, a new record . . . Kobs succeeds Grossman as president . . . Panel discussions point up importance of cotton research in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's growing interest in cotton was demonstrated in concrete terms when 489 ginners and others interested in cotton attended the thirty-third annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association at Oklahoma City Jan. 30-31. The attendance was the greatest in the history of the association even though many had to brave icy roads to get to Oklahoma City.

John W. Mann of Marianna, Ark., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, was scheduled to address the convention on the first day but was unable to attend because of illness. Bad weather conditions prevented A. Starke Taylor, Dallas, from attending to address the meeting on "The Purposes of the New York Cotton Exchange." Others on the program who could not attend because of weather conditions were Bill Tobler, a cotton producer of Spiro, Okla., and W. G. Cotner, a ginner of Durant,

### Photoviews of Oklahoma Ginners' Convention

■ **TOP PANEL** — Represented here are 123 years of ginning experience! Pictured at the Oklahoma ginners' convention were, left to right, Virgil Jumper, Idabel, Okla. (20 years); Art Fleming, Cordell, Okla. (31 years); E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood, Okla. (42 years); and J. A. Long, Gary, Okla. (30 years).

■ **SECOND PANEL** — Most of these men were members of a panel that featured Oklahoma Extension Service personnel, a cotton producer and two county agents. Shown, left to right, are D. B. Jeffrey, Extension Service, who was discussion leader; C. F. Stiles, Extension Service; L. H. Brannon, assistant Extension director; George Long, cotton producer; Shawnee Brown, Extension director; Carl West, LeFlore (Okla.) County agent; Wesley Chaffin, Extension Service; and J. D. Fleming, Extension Service.

■ **THIRD PANEL** — At the microphone is Alexander Grossman of Canadian, retiring president of the association, making the president's annual address. Seated is Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer of the association. (We are sorry we were unable to obtain a photograph of the new president, Amos L. Kobs of Elk City.)

■ **BOTTOM PANEL** — These men, all with the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, took part in a panel discussion at the convention. Left to right they are Dr. F. A. Fenton, Stillwater; Jim Tomlinson, Anadarko; I. M. Parrott, Chickasha; Dr. Louis C. Hawkins, Stillwater, panel chairman and vice-director of the experiment station; Dr. Horace J. Harper, Stillwater; Dr. John M. Green, Stillwater; and Robert H. Witt, Chickasha.



Okl. They were to take part in a panel discussion on the first day.

• **Kobs Is New President**—Amos L. Kobs, manager of the Western Cottonoil Company gin at Elk City, was made president of the association at the election of officers on the last day and Arch Rollow, owner of the Elmore Gin at Elmore City, was made vice-president. Mr. Kobs was the association's vice-president and succeeds Alexander Grossman of Canadian as president.

• **Retiring President Given Watch**—Mr. Grossman was presented a beautiful watch by Joe Robinson of Chickasha on behalf of the association at the final session. The retiring president, in acknowledging the gift, paid high praise to Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City, the association's able secretary-treasurer, for handling the affairs of the organization in such a capable manner. The entire delegation greeted this tribute to Mr. Hayden with enthusiastic applause.

• **Two Panel Discussions**—The business program was given over almost in its entirety to two panel discussions. One, called the Cotton Research Panel, was presided over by Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater. Members of the panel, all with the experiment station, and the subjects they discussed were Robert H. Witt, engineer, Stillwater, "A New Cotton Harvester"; Dr. John M. Green, cotton breeder, Stillwater, "Cotton Breeding Research"; I. M. Parrott, in charge of the cotton research station at Chickasha, "Irrigation Helps Make a Crop"; Dr. F. A. Fenton, entomologist, Stillwater, "New Bug Killers"; Dr. Horace J. Harper, agronomist, Stillwater, "Cotton and Soil"; Jim Tomlinson, Anadarko, "Balanced Farming in the Cotton Belt."

The other panel had as its subject "More Dollars from Cotton." Discussion leader was D. B. Jeffrey, extension farm management specialist, Stillwater. Members of the panel were George Long, cotton producer, Yale; Carl West, county agent, Poteau; John Stogner, county

agent, Durant; J. D. Fleming, extension agronomist, Stillwater; and C. F. Stiles, extension entomologist, Stillwater.

• **Bennett Speaks**—Featured speaker on the second day was Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., engineer in charge of cotton ginning investigations at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory (Agricultural Research Administration) at Stoneville and the new branch laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M. Mr. Bennett discussed "Developments in Research on Cotton Ginning Processes." Other members of USDA's Agricultural Research Administration who attended the convention were Capt. Geo. R. Boyd, Washington, head of the division of mechanical processing of farm products, and Victor L. Stedronsky, resident engineer in charge of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M.

• **Council Stages Style Show**—Following the annual banquet on the evening of the first day, the delegates and their wives enjoyed an excellent cotton style show that was supervised by Miss Sue Reid of the National Cotton Council. The Council staged the show for the convention and all dresses shown were made from cotton bags. Miss George Ann Hicks of Edmond, Okla., alternate to the 1950 Maid of Cotton and runner-up in the final judging at Memphis early in January, was presented at the banquet. The banquet was followed with a fine floor show and there was dancing afterwards.

The attendance was so great that many late arrivals could not be served dinner in the main banquet room.

### Mann Back on Fat Meat And Blackeyed Peas

John W. Mann of Marianna, Ark., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, was to have addressed Oklahoma ginners at their convention on Jan. 30 but was unable to attend because of illness.

When we heard about John's illness we wired Mrs. Mann and inquired about his condition. Instead of getting a reply from her we heard from the patient himself, which indicates his illness was not of too serious a nature.

"On account of two operations in 1949," he told us, "I am having to rest four hours a day and am not able to keep up with you. I started 1950 in good style with a case of food poisoning that kept me in the hospital for four days. I seem to be all right now and have gone back to fat meat and blackeyed peas, furnished by the Red Cross."

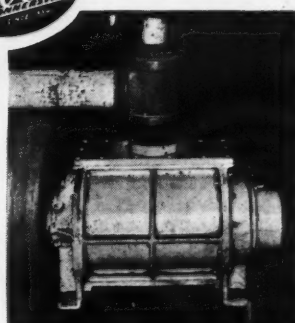
### Oil from USDA Cottonseed To Germany Under ECA

Crude cottonseed oil being produced from seed obtained by USDA under its price support program is being concentrated at Houston for shipment to Germany under the ECA program, Latham White, commodity director for PMA, Dallas, announced Feb. 2. Total shipments are expected to exceed 450 tank cars, or approximately 13,000 metric tons. USDA-owned seed are now being crushed by various mills in the Southwest that have obtained them on a bid basis.

### A. N. Robertson Named to Post by H. P. Donigan

H. P. Donigan, Whitewright, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, last week named A. N. Robertson of Hillsboro a member of the association's executive committee to succeed the late J. H. Snapp of McKinney. Mr. Robertson has been a director of the association for the past 12 years and is chairman of its membership committee. He has been actively engaged in the ginning business for about 50 years.

• Ginners, whether you write it down or just keep it in mind, your number one resolution for 1950 should be to practice safety at all times.



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## USDA-OFAR Report on

# Oilseed Outlook

**Drought hurts oilseed crops in Argentina, Nigeria and Uruguay. Copra selling restrictions are eased.**

### Argentina

A significant recent development in the Argentine oilseed situation is the sharp reduction in acreage prospects for sunflower seed, USDA-OFAR reports, caused by the dry weather in December which hindered planting. Instead of a record forecast in November, there may be a reduction of perhaps 15 percent from last year. Planting will continue through Jan-

uary, however, with a possibility of modifying somewhat this prediction.

• **Flaxseed**—In the absence so far of a definite trade consensus, the American Embassy is continuing to estimate the recently harvested flaxseed crop at 24.6 million bushels, far below Argentina's prewar production but more than last season's poor crop estimated at 19.7 million. All of the present crop adds to the export surplus on hand from previous years. Exports of linseed oil picked up in the second half of 1949, mostly to the United Kingdom, but the rate of movement was barely enough to offset the current production of crushing plants.

Recent sale of 49,600 short tons of semi-refined edible oils to the United Kingdom, including 41,900 tons of sunflower seed oil and 7,700 tons of cottonseed oil, will relieve the congestion in ed-

## National Ginners Dates Changed to Mar. 14-15

Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, has advised that the dates of the annual meeting of that organization have been changed from March 13-14 to March 14-15. The change has been made so that the national ginners meeting will not conflict with the Georgia ginners convention to be held March 12-13 at Atlanta.

The National Cotton Ginners' Association meeting will be held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Please note carefully the new dates: March 14-15.

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• At Birmingham—**1950 INSECT BATTLE MAPPED**

Council-sponsored conference Dec. 19-20 plans strategy designed to subdue cotton pests next year, with sprays taking spotlight as most promising of new weapons in cotton's arsenal.

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1629 MAIN STREET FORT WORTH

ible oils which threatened to impede further crushing.

• **Demand Is Strong**—European demand for Argentine oilseed cakes and meals was strong during late 1949, with monthly exports rising sharply to a level exceeding the current production. The United Kingdom was the principal buyer but there also were large shipments to the continent.

### Nigeria

Nigeria's exportable surplus of peanuts from the 1949 crop is estimated at 196,000 to 260,000 short tons of shelled nuts, compared with last year's approximately normal surplus of 370,000 tons. Purchases for export are far behind those of last year at this time. Rainfall throughout the northern provinces was irregular and inadequate during the past season. Local consumption is expected to increase to compensate for the smaller available quantities of corn and sorghum, the principal food crops.

Prospects for the 1950 peanut crop are not bright. Because peanuts and food crops are grown at the same time and under the same climatic conditions, a bad year will mean that both peanut exports and food crops will be small.

• **Sesame**—Estimates of sesame production indicate that the 1949 crop was 10 to 15 percent larger than the 18,000 tons exported from the previous year's crop. Although the expansion of this crop was encouraged by the government, it is believed the quantity produced did not surpass 22,000 tons.

• **Other Oilseeds**—The cultivation of soybeans and sunflower seed is not being encouraged, largely because they grow too easily in the cotton belt and there has been a tendency of late to substitute them for cotton.

All surpluses of Nigerian oilseeds and oils are sold to the United Kingdom. Practically no peanut oil is exported from Nigeria although the erection of a new, modern oil mill at Kano makes the possibility of exports in the future quite likely.

### Uruguay

According to a recent announcement the Uruguayan government will permit free trading in flaxseed and linseed oil; therefore no export prices have been established. Commerce in these products, however, will be regulated to the extent that for every ton of oil exported, 1.5 tons

(59,000 bushels) of flaxseed may be shipped.

• **Flaxseed**—Although an official estimate has not been released, trade sources now place Uruguay's 1949 flaxseed production at about 2.8 million bushels, one million less than earlier reports indicated. The official estimate for the area is 457,000 acres compared with 619,000 in 1948. Last year's output was 4.6 million bushels.

This season's short crop is the result of smaller acreage and unusually dry hot weather and reflects to some extent the decreased income caused by lower flaxseed prices for the 1948 output. The exportable surplus from the new crop should be around two million bushels. There were no stocks of flaxseed or linseed oil at the beginning of the crop year. So far there has been no commercial demand for flaxseed. Producers are expecting the government to fix a minimum price or otherwise subsidize the purchase of the new crop.

#### 1949 Copra Production

• **Philippines**—Philippine exports of copra, and coconut oil in terms of copra, in 1949 amounted to 658,434 long tons, almost five percent less than in 1948. This was 35 percent less than the record shipments of 1947 but 18 percent more than the 1935-39 average. Approximately 70 percent of the total volume came to the U.S.

In December exports of copra dropped to 43,160 tons, the lowest since June. December coconut oil shipments to the United States amounted to 6,279 tons.

• **Indonesia**—Indonesian copra exports of 26,786 long tons during December bring the total for 1949 to 303,687 tons. This is the largest annual volume of shipments since prewar, representing an increase of 27 percent over the 1948 exports. Almost 60 percent of the 1949 total was consigned to The Netherlands and 13 percent to the United Kingdom.

December deliveries to oil factories amounted to 10,776 tons. Stocks at the end of the year were reported at 42,937 tons—39,547 in East Indonesia, 1,491 in West Borneo and 1,899 in Java. Exports for January and February are expected to reach 25,600 and 24,600 tons, respectively, and the forecast for the year 1950, excluding shipments through Singapore, is placed at approximately 270,600 tons.

• **Ceylon**—Attempts by Ceylon and the United Kingdom to reach an agreement on the renewal of their copra contract have failed. The Ceylon cabinet decided on Dec. 20 not to extend the contract but to permit the sale of coconut products on the free market. Export duties under the new plan have been increased generally. There are now no fixed prices, however, and the 98 percent tax on sales over a fixed price has therefore been abolished.

Prices of coconut products, according to the opinion expressed recently by a leading trade representative in Ceylon, probably would reach a level 40 percent higher than they were under the United Kingdom contract.

Ceylon is expected to export to India in the calendar year 1950 about 20,000 tons of copra and coconut oil in terms of oil.

• According to a recent survey by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, more than three-fourths of all farm families in the nation now have radios and sewing machines.

## Harmon Asks Early NCPA Reservations

Dates for the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association are May 15-17, S. M. Harmon, Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer of the organization, reminded members in a recent letter. The meeting will be held in The Shamrock, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Harmon and President James R. Gill, Waxahachie, Texas, were in Houston during the first part of January to make preliminary plans for the convention. Requests for room reservations are coming in fast, Mr. Harmon said, and he asks that everyone planning to attend the meeting make reservations with the hotel as soon as possible. Requests for rooms should be addressed to: Mrs. Lois Ellsworth, reservation manager, The Shamrock, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Harmon warned that those requesting room reservations should be sure to state they want to attend the National Cottonseed Products Association

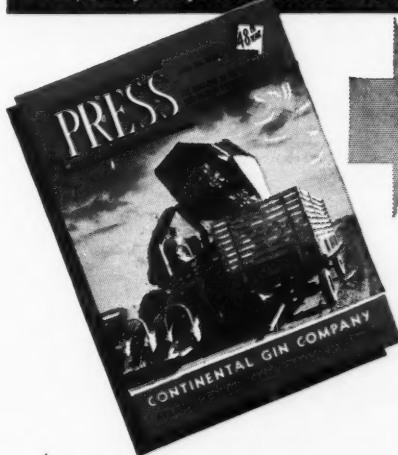
convention, as well as give expected time of arrival and departure, number and names of those in the party and kind of accommodations preferred.

The Rules Committee of the association will meet prior to the convention, on May 12-13 in the Castilian Room at The Shamrock, Mr. Harmon also said. First sessions of the committee meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m. May 12.

"All members who expect to propose changes in the Rules are required by the By-Laws to submit their proposals in proper form to the Secretary of the Association at least 60 days prior to the Annual Convention of the Association, for transmittal by the Secretary to the Committee on Rules and to the membership of the Association," he pointed out. "We suggest that if you submit a proposed change, you appear before the Rules Committee in person, to explain your amendment and the need for the suggested change."

• Georgia's gross income from cotton in 1949 was \$38,000,000 less than it was in 1948.

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### ADVERTISING ACCEPTANCE?

For 48 years leading industrial firms have used The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press to promote the sale of machinery, power units, auxiliary equipment and supplies. This publication is now in the unusual but gratifying position of being the only magazine which exclusively serves the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. This field represents an invested capital of \$500,000,000... ten percent of which (\$50,000,000) is spent each year for replacements, repairs, and new equipment.

### EDITORIAL COVERAGE?

Covering not only current news of the industry, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press reports on new products, new processes, and new equipment available to the trade. It attempts to foster cooperation between all branches of the industry, and deals with problems of management, safety, production, and research. A representative in Washington, D. C., keeps readers constantly informed on legislative and political matters affecting the industry. Cotton ginners and oil millers have looked to this publication for complete news of the industry since 1899.

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FOR SALE—Fractionating tower 4 x 22, stainless steel, with eleven bubble trays.—California Extraction Company, Box 187, Norwalk, Calif.

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FOR SALE—To be moved 6-80 Lummus outfit complete, with the exception of Murray tramper including iron clad one story building but without power. Consisting of late model swing door press, tramper, condenser, big bur machine and huller cleaner feeders. Price \$5,250.00.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE — Two special bargains in the Rio Grande Valley. Low price with liberal terms. Also good 5-70 Murray and 5-80 Gullett, both must sell cheap. Write, call or wire—M. M. Phillips, Box 1288, phone 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Tex.

**BARGAINS—Used and reconditioned equipment—**air blast gins: 5-80 saw Lummus "automatic," with lint-flue and condenser. 5-80 saw Gullett direct connected. 4-80 saw Murray steel. 5-70 saw Murray steel. 4-70 saw Cen-Tennial. 2-80 saw Cen-Tennial "Commander." Also 5-80 saw Munger brush gins. Mitchell extracting feeders: Five 58" F.E.C. cast iron ends. Three 66" F.E.C. cast iron ends, like new. Three 60" standard F.E.C. pressed steel. Continental extracting feeders: Three 60" double X. Two 60" triple X. Also one 50" Continental 6-cyl. all steel incline cleaner, like new. One Lummus thermo dryer, with or without boiler. Several excellent power units 80 to 300 hp., including one 150 hp., model JL-1335 Buda, new 1947, used very little. A large stock of machinery in Waco for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved 5-80 Murray outfit complete with 6" mote conveyors, new fronts, big reel drier, bur machine, huller-cleaner-feeders, 4 cyl. air line cleaner, etc. All steel except steel bound press.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 7847, Abilene, Texas.

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125 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage  
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage  
100 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage  
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage  
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage  
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm., sq. cage  
75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm., slipring  
75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm., sq. cage  
75 hp. 3/60/440/1200 rpm., sq. cage  
75 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., slipring  
75 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage  
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**FOR SALE—Five-70 saw Murray gin stands with 6" mote conveyor and lint flue, with 5 super Mitchells, drying equipment and conveyor distributor.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.**

**FOR SALE — Gullett 4-80 saws, brush stands, Mitchell bur feeders, Stacy drier, all steel bollie extractor. Power by St. Mary's diesel motor hp. 160 steel side swinging doors press. For more information write—Box "IA," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.**

**FOR SALE — Two standard Mitchell machines presses steel, flat belt drive, recently reconditioned by Mitchell repairmen. One set of Webb City, truck scales, 22 x 8 ft., wood deck, 20 tons capacity, excellent condition.—C. A. Pruden, Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—One L.H. and one R.H. set of 5-80's each Murray gins with couplings, lint flue, and 6" mote conveyors. These gins factory-rebuilt last summer, have new ribs, saws and new fronts, used this last season and can now be seen in operation. Good as new. Also 5-80 Continental all steel model "C" brush gins with lint flue. Two 12 section thermo-cleaners. One 10' steel bur machine with long and short conveyors and three way by-pass. One 10' steel Murray bur machine. One 10' Continental steel bur machine. One 6 cyl. steel Continental cleaner. Two 10' Hardwicke-Etter wooden bur machines with 7 cyl. after cleaner. 5-80 flat belt convertible Mitchells. One 16 unit thermo cleaner. One 8 cyl. 50" Stacy cleaner. And practically anything else you want.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 7847, Abilene, Texas.**

**FOR SALE — One good Continental "Paragon" steel bound heavy duty, up packing press. Has steel top and bottom sills, steel end channel, solid center post, weight balanced doors with wheel controlled safety locks. With or without Continental "E-1" Tramper, hydraulic ram and casing and hydraulic pump. Press in Waco stock. Contact us for anything needed for a cotton gin, including tower driers and gas heaters.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.**

**FOR SALE — 6-80 saw Continental outfit, complete; with 180 h.p., Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. Look plant over and make an offer, for removal.—Vernon Oil Mill, Box 1950, Vernon, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—One 85 h.p. Tips oil engine; one Murray steel bound press with steel sills, automatic tramper; three steel 70-saw Murray air-blast gin stands with lint flue and condenser; 60 ft. 3-7/10" line shaft; 60 ft. 6 in. conveyor. All in good repair. All for \$750.00.—K. T. Cook, Three Rivers, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—To be moved, complete outfit—three 80 Centennial gins, Mitchell feeders and Caterpillar power unit. Contact—Frank H. Gorrell, Subiaco, Ark.**

**FOR SALE—Five-80 Murray gins and big drum feeders with steel belt distributor, condenser, Murray triplex pump and ram and casing complete, mechanical packer, conveyor, shafting and pulleys. Write—Croissant Cotton Company, Muskogee, Okla.**

**FOR SALE—Four-80 saw Lummus all steel gin stands with glass fronts, perfect condition. Call or write — James B. Augustin, Phone 77, Loretto, Tenn.**

**FOR QUICK SALE—One Lummus thermo dryer with boiler in good shape at reasonable price.—W. L. Stefka, Rt. 2, Waco, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Four-80 saw CenTennial gin stands with Mitchell extractor-feeders. Mitchell equipment practically new and gins in perfect condition. Buy this equipment and increase your business.—Cecil E. Carroll, Phone No. 474, Dublin, Ga.**

### Equipment Wanted

**WANTED—One 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine and one 8" x 9" six cyl. Twin City engine.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.**

**WANTED—Late model bur machine, Tower drier and Mitchell cleaner.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark.**

**WANTED—To purchase a set of 36 ft. Fairbanks-Morse or Howe scales, must be in good condition. Also one 50 h.p. 1200 r.p.m. motor. A-1 condition.—R. R. Tipton, Tiptonville, Tenn.**

**WANTED—Would like to buy one or two Anderson Duo expellers—Ralph K. Fries, Box 187, Norwalk, Calif.**

**WANTED — Bauer Brothers 199 seed cleaner—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark.**

**WANTED TO BUY — Mitchell extractors for 70 saw Munger gin or bursort machine.—Gus Wolman, Caldwell, Texas.**

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**WANTED — Position with aggressive oil mill. Have had over twenty years experience in oil mill office, handling all types of office duties. Best of references. Write —Box "Z", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.**

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**FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.**

**BUILDINGS—All steel buildings for gins, warehouses, cottonseed houses and whatever purpose needed. Send us your needs and let us give you our price.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.**

**FOR SALE—Two complete sets consisting of 100 hp. 900 rpm. 2300 V synchronous GE motor with panel board and switch gear.—Red River Cotton Oil Co., Inc., P. O. Box 1710, Alexandria, La.**

**FOR SALE—One Howe truck scale in perfect condition. Platform is 9 ft. by 22 ft.—Corpus Christi Farmers Gin, Rt. 3, Corpus Christi, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—100 h.p. Y-type Fairbanks-Morse engine complete with compressors and clutch.—Swift & Co. Oil Mill, Box 960, Dallas, Texas.**

### National Superintendents to Meet at Dallas June 15-17

H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, announces that the annual convention of the association will be held at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, Texas, June 15-16-17. Mr. Wilson also advised that the third divisional meeting of the association will be held March 4-5 at the Fresno Hotel, Fresno, Calif.

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## PMA - Crushers Meet

(Continued from Page 13)

of support and the methods used must be approved by the board of directors of Commodity Credit Corporation. It is expected that the level of support will be announced by the middle of February. PMA is expecting to develop the mechanics of a support program by the first part of April.

• **PMA Has Considered Different Types of Programs** — Mr. Dean reported that PMA had discussed the problem of cottonseed with its state committeemen early in January. Several types of programs, involving loans and/or purchases, were discussed at that meeting. Under one such program, the so-called "guaranteed storage agreement," CCC would guarantee 75 percent occupancy for three years on new facilities. Most crushers present stated that, because of the perishability of cottonseed, they could not guarantee to turn back to Commodity a grade and quantity of seed or products equivalent to that of the seed placed in storage.

### Crushers Suggest Two Plans

Two general types of programs were offered for discussion by crushers present.

• **1: Support Product Prices**—One was the support of product prices under which CCC would agree to buy products at specified prices from mills which paid a specific minimum price for seed. PMA objection to this type of program is the difficulty of determining whether the minimum price reaches the producers. Crushers' objection was that a large part of the cottonseed products might go to CCC, thereby destroying markets that had taken years to develop and enabling competitors to take over.

• **2: A Type of Program Resembling Wartime Soybean Operations** — Under such a program, mills would buy seed at the support level for the account of CCC. The latter would immediately resell the seed to the mill at "market value" and reimburse the mill for any amount by which the support price exceeded the market. Seed would move through regular channels, crushing schedules would be determined by mills, and products would be sold in established markets. Mills would carry market risks and risk of deterioration as they now do. Major difficulty would be determination of "market value" which would probably have to be developed on the basis of a contract with CCC entered into at the beginning of the season.

• **PMA Will Consider the Suggestions**—Crushers emphasized that any program must recognize the interrelationship between cottonseed products, soybean products, lard and other competitors, that it should permit seed to move through normal marketing channels and to be crushed immediately to prevent deterioration, and that products should be free to move into established markets without competitive handicaps. PMA representatives agreed to take all suggestions into consideration and indicated that they might wish to meet again with crushers at a later date.

(NOTE: PMA held a similar meeting in Memphis on Feb. 2-3 with ginners from over the Belt, just as the last forms of this issue were being printed. Consequently we are unable to report on that meeting but expect to have details for the Feb. 18 issue.—ED.)

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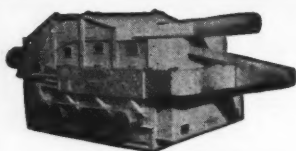


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## Economics of Cotton Ginning

(Continued from Page 11)

bales for the standard gins. It is obvious that fixed costs doubled or increased in proportion to the increase in replacement value of the machinery. Estimated operating costs, on the other hand, increased to a lesser degree. Total calculated costs for the specially equipped plants showed an average increase from \$5.96 to \$10.17 per bale during the four-year period calculated at an average annual volume of 3,477. When using the standard gins' four-year average volume of 2,337 bales, the respective total costs averaged \$6.24 and \$11.24 per bale for the same years. The standard gins at the average volume of 2,337 bales showed total costs to increase from \$6.09 in 1945 to \$10.07 in 1948. At the high average volume of 3,477 commanded by the specially equipped gins during the four ginning seasons, the standard gins would have had estimated costs of \$5.81 and \$9.26 during the respective years.

### • Less Supplemental Revenue Ahead —

During the period of rising ginning costs, 1945 to 1948, ginnermen enjoyed increasing and abnormal profits on cottonseed transactions, but, in 1949, conditions were not so favorable for supplementing ginning revenue with cottonseed profits. Thus funds for modernization of cotton ginning plants during the coming season are not as readily available as in previous years, which makes it all the more important that ginnermen exercise caution in selecting and purchasing gin machinery. Also, in view of the pronounced trends toward increased ginning costs brought about by factors already enumerated and the prospects for reduced cotton acreage, cotton ginnermen are vitally interested in ways and means of holding cost to a minimum through more care in selecting machinery, through greater efficiency in operation and employment of improved practices and through better management in the utilization of skills of workers. Producers, too, are interested in the economics of ginning in order to realize to a fuller extent the potential benefits of mechanization of production. Gin manufacturers are aware of the importance of these considerations. They, together with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory<sup>1</sup> and state agricultural extension services in the Cotton Belt, are engaged in work focused toward reductions in costs of ginning without sacrificing quality of ginning services.

### Necessary Equipment

Some factors for ginnermen to consider in planning, equipping and operating cotton ginning plants in an economic manner consistent with providing an efficient job of ginning are hereafter enumerated and discussed. Much of the discussions must of necessity be of a general nature in view of the wide variations in ginning conditions and requirements in this country.

• **Plant Layout Planning**—The first consideration of the ginner should be a judicious selection of machinery and careful planning of plant layout or sequence

<sup>1</sup>This laboratory is jointly operated by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering of the Agricultural Research Administration and the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Acknowledgment is hereby made to staff members of this laboratory and Cotton Branch laboratories at Clemson, S. C., and College Station, Texas, for laboratory and field study data reported in this paper.



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of machines, by utilizing the best information available on performance characteristics of machine units, anticipated annual ginning volumes and range of conditions and qualities of cotton to be ginned. Technical information and sound business judgment are indispensable in ginning plant modernization or new plant building programs planned in a manner to give the best possible service at the lowest cost. A full-sized drier, two conventional overhead cleaners and an overhead bur extractor together with extractor feeders, and modern high-speed loose-roll gin stands as well as lint cleaners have proved to be effective in improving the grade of cotton harvested in a trashy condition by hand or by machine and, at the same time, in providing sufficient drying capacity to adequately condition green or damp cotton for efficient cleaning.

• **Don't Overdry**—Too much drying has a tendency to cause unwarranted losses in weight and staple length and to result in bale-value losses sufficiently high to offset bale-value benefits from the added grade improvements. Of course, unless a high volume of roughly harvested cotton is encountered, it is doubtful if a gin should be equipped in the elaborate manner described. On the other hand, even with significant quantities of machine picked cotton, the economic justification of more equipment than that mentioned for elaborate plants has not yet been established.

Laboratory studies<sup>2</sup> have shown that plants equipped with adequate drying machinery, about 20 cylinders of cleaning, an overhead bur machine and lint

cleaners, usually give lint qualities and turnouts that together produce bale values on machine-picked cotton which greatly exceed and, therefore, more than justify the added expense for the extra machinery and its operating costs. In these tests on machine-picked cotton, grade improvements from lint cleaning alone generally averaged two-thirds grade with no losses in staple length. Data available indicate that lint cleaning had no appreciable effect, favorable or adverse, on the nep count in the card web or appearance grade of the yarn, nor on the strength of the yarn. Also, when weaving the yarn into fine broadcloth and sheeting, lint cleaning showed no apparent influence on the quality of the fabric<sup>2</sup>. Field studies to establish the economic limits of overhead cleaning in combination with lint cleaning are yet to be completed but, in the meantime, laboratory studies have yielded information worthy of consideration in planning and equipping gins. Along with this, there should also be taken into account local conditions with respect to potential ginning volumes, prevailing methods of harvesting, etc.

### Management Is Important

Following the selection of machinery in importance of economic operation of modern gins is the role of efficient management. Probably the most essential requirement is that management recognize the capabilities and limitations of the installed machinery in relation to the condition and quality of the cotton

<sup>2</sup>Broadcloth was woven from yarn spun from cotton of 1-5/16 inches in staple length, and sheeting, 1-3/32 inches.

to be ginned. The removal of relatively small amounts of foreign matter and moisture from clean, dry, hand-picked cotton by employing elaborate overhead cleaning facilities frequently cannot be economically justified to the producer through net bale value benefits. The same may be true when drying the cotton too much by the use of high drying air temperature and several driers on high-grade cotton early in the season. Tests have showed that, while additional grade benefits averaging one-third grade may be so achieved, additional bale-weight losses associated with reductions in moisture content of the lint may run as high as 10 pounds and thus prevent a net increase in bale value. Also, with the high-quality early-season cotton, excessive drying results in a lowering of the staple length of the cotton and adverse effects on fiber length uniformity and strength, as well as in associated reductions in yarn strength and, in some cases, in yarn appearance grades. Moreover, the increased power required and the additional fuel requirements for drier operation under such conditions, also add to the cost of gin operation. On the other hand, these added costs are small as compared with benefits of adequate drying of machine-picked cotton. Laboratory tests brought out the fact that the grade improvements in the range of Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, associated with more intense drying of machine-picked cotton, commanded price premiums sufficiently high to justify the extra loss in weight and additional drying costs, but, here again, some of the fiber qualities were not consistently preserved. Spinning tests for further evaluation of

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these drying practices on machine-picked cotton are now being made.

• **Operators Must Be Trained**—Operating practices in modern cotton gins leave much to be desired, especially since progress in training gin operators of elaborately equipped plants has not kept pace with that in development and installation of machinery to meet ginning service requirements with present-day harvesting methods. It is evident that securing and training a labor force so as to assure continuous ginning is of importance in maintaining efficient and economic cotton gin operation. Frequently breakdowns, chokages and malpractices in gin stand operation are the direct reflection of the interest of the labor force and management in good ginning. Timely repairs made by an alert labor crew materially reduce major repair expenses and contribute to continuous operation as well as increased volumes of business. Close attention to gin stand operation is basic to full realization of benefits from cleaning seed cotton ahead of the stands. Too often ginners resort to the practice of using an excess of heat in drier operation in order to increase ginning capacity. Field studies have shown this to be the case, but, again, overheating, while promoting close ginning, results in added turnout losses and a tendency toward deficiencies in fiber quality. Also, if the plant where such practices prevail is equipped with lint cleaners, the fiber quality defects are often attributed by those concerned to the use of lint cleaners rather than to such possible malpractices in drier and gin stand operating techniques. As a matter of fact, lint cleaners improve the grade more effectively than drying at high temperatures. This grade improvement is realized in the case of lint cleaners without the danger of damage to staple length which is associated with high drying temperatures.

Observations made in field studies have emphasized the need for a better understanding of the use of driers to obtain maximum benefits, the desirability of having heat-indicating dials and controls convenient to the operator and the necessity of uniform placement of thermometers in one position in driers to assure full compliance with drier heat recommendations, and to aid in effecting economies in drier fuel cost. The condition in which cotton reaches the gin stands has a direct bearing on the efficiency of the stands. Too much drying can result in such close ginning that a preponderance of lint fibers may be added to the lint to detract from its spinning quality.

### Summary

In concluding this discussion on the economics of cotton ginning and its relation to the engineering and technological phases, repetition for emphasis by way of summary is made. Total fixed costs, such as depreciation, interest and insurance, can be reduced to a minimum only by holding capital investment in gin machinery to the lowest possible amount while yet providing a type of ginning service that will maintain or increase patronage enjoyed by the ginning establishment. Reduction in fixed costs per bale can result from this and from increases in ginning volume. The matter of effecting economies in operating costs is a fertile field for most all alert ginners, and is becoming of growing importance as ginning plants become more elaborate.

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orately equipped and handle cotton varying from one extreme to another in moisture content and trashiness. Opportunities for operating economies lie in using only the machinery needed to obtain maximum grade, well-engineered cotton handling systems, hot air piping and trash disposal units with respect to fan types, sizes, speed, etc., using uniform feeding rates for seed cotton from wagon to driers and cleaners, regulating drier heat to suit the condition and trashiness of the cotton, using good housekeeping and timely repairs to avert breakdowns and chokages, giving attention to fire hazards and means of preventing fires and, finally, by gaining a greater appreciation of the desirability of maintaining bales of uniform shape and size.

Although much information and "know-how" are available to the ginners in providing improved ginning qualities and efficiencies, there is need for investigations of many more aspects of ginning to provide additional information required for a full realization of potential qualities and economies in cotton gin operation. Some of the most obvious possibilities along this line include the following:

1. Development of adequate devices for use in controlling the extent of drying, cleaning and extracting processes in relation to the condition and trashiness of the seed cotton as received at the gin.

2. Development of means for restoring to normal the moisture of cotton overdried for effective cleaning, in order to increase the efficiency of ginning and packaging, this involving new equipment and control devices for accomplishment. Closely associated with this problem is the need for a suitable means for moistening cotton to overcome difficulties encountered with the static electricity in ginning in the western area of the Cotton Belt.

3. Continued intensive investigation of the technological and economic aspects of seed cotton storage as a possible alternative practice to increased ginning facilities as rapid harvesting methods become more widespread.

4. Initiation of basic research on the causes and possible solutions to the problem of rolling bales which will, in all probability, involve the gin in additional control mechanisms or in operating practices that will eliminate this problem.

5. Intensification of work on the development of a rapid method for determining cottonseed quality at the gin, in order that owners of modern gins, operating within a highly competitive industry, may know the value of the product they normally purchase and that prices paid will reflect the quality of this crop in returns to producers.

6. A more comprehensive program for the dissemination and application of technical information as it becomes available from research agencies and gin machinery manufacturers on the proper use to be made of the complicated gin machinery now available. In addition, the economics involved in operating this equipment should be given greater consideration than heretofore if the industry is to be maintained on a sound financial basis.

• At the end of the four-month period of July to November, 1949, farm land values for the nation were three percent below what they were at the end of June 1949, and six percent below the high peak reached a year ago.

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# EDITORIAL *Comment*

## SOCIALISM IN SMALL DOSES

■ The National Cotton Council at its recent annual meeting in Memphis made its usual progress reports to member delegates on the past year's work and outlined its program for the year ahead.

Important as these reports are, and not overlooking the continuing need for an aggressive program for cotton, the one great fact that dominated the Council meeting is the growing threat to our American system of free enterprise.

It was the theme of the annual address of Council President Harold A. Young; it was the heart of an address delivered by the meeting's principal speaker, Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation; this threat to our great system dominated the address of Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Businessmen—whether they be ginners, crushers or farmers—have seen the menace to our American system growing without letup over a period of several years. Recently in Dallas the manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Arch N. Booth of Washington, told members of the Dallas chamber that "We are moving toward governmental control in operation of large segments of the American economy, but are not too much concerned because, by and large, we are only vaguely aware of what is happening."

Now why are we only "vaguely" aware of what is happening? Because, Mr. Booth said, "We are getting socialism here in America the easy way—by degrees." A little here, a little there—administered in such small doses that we do not recognize the effects of the medicine we are getting.

A great many Americans have never been much concerned over the fate of our business institutions. They have been led to believe that the harder business is pressed the more *they* benefit. The truth that lies behind this false teaching is obscured by the glittering promises government feeds the unthinking member of our great production team—promises of greater security, higher wages, and more social benefits.

The hidden truth is this: If a business finally is so hard pressed and so burdened by control that it can no longer function of itself, government takes over and controls not only the business *but also those who work for it.*

More and more our farmers are paying for growing "benefits" by having to give up some of their independence of action—a part of their *freedom.* Will the "benefits" one day be so many and so great that farmers will be wards of the government or, to put it more accurately, its slaves? They may—if *present trends are not reversed.*

Will ginners, cottonseed crushers, compresses and warehouses, spinners and all the rest of us one day find all our actions supervised or directed by government, and will we one day find ourselves so entangled in government orders and directives that we and our employees will no longer have any say in what we do, how we do it, where we work, and how much we are paid for it? We may—if *present trends are not reversed.*

The warnings sounded at the Council meeting were not meaningless, empty cries of alarmists. We need only to consider that England has traded her traditional freedom for socialism . . . to realize that our own country is teeming with pressure groups of various kinds led by visionaries and planners and impractical daydreamers who scheme and work unceasingly to place themselves in sole control of our lives.

We can ward them off and defeat their plans *only* if we believe firmly in our American system and work actively to defend it and preserve it. Not only must we work for it ourselves but we must urge every person we know to join the ranks of those who do not want to surrender their freedom.

## CALENDAR

### Conventions • Meetings • Events

• February 6—Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Huntsville, Ala. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, Ala., secretary.

• March 7-8 — Second annual National Agricultural Aviation Conference. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

• March 12-13—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Doris H. Balsley, Dublin, Ga., secretary.

• March 14-15 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• April 3-4 — Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• April 3-4-5 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• May 12-17—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5-6 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Artesian Hotel, Sulphur, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 5-6 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 5-6—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.

• June 11-13—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 19-20 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

• July 27-28—Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

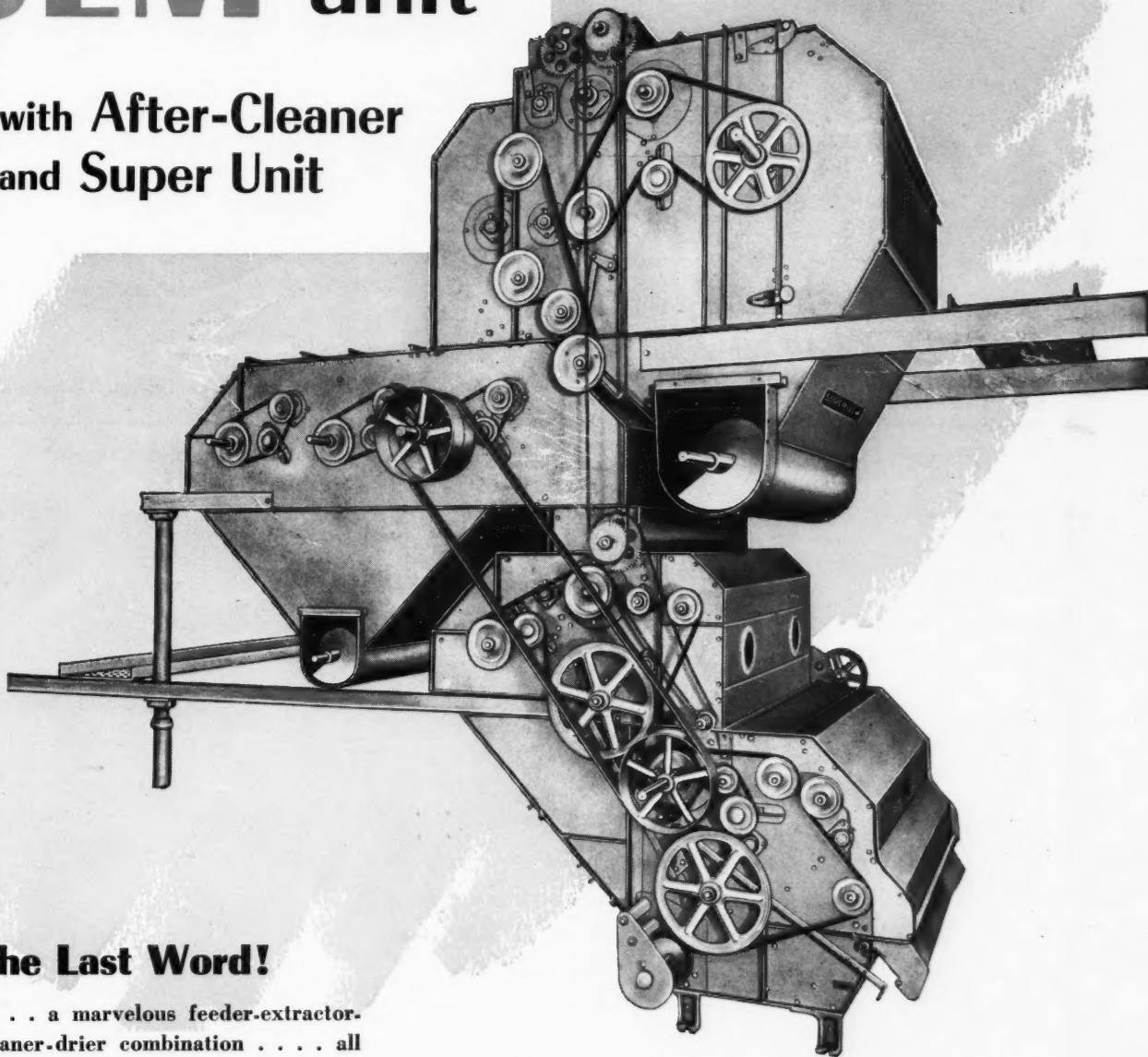
• September 18-19-20 — Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay, Venezuela. For additional information, write Dr. D. G. Langham, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture, Maracay, Venezuela.

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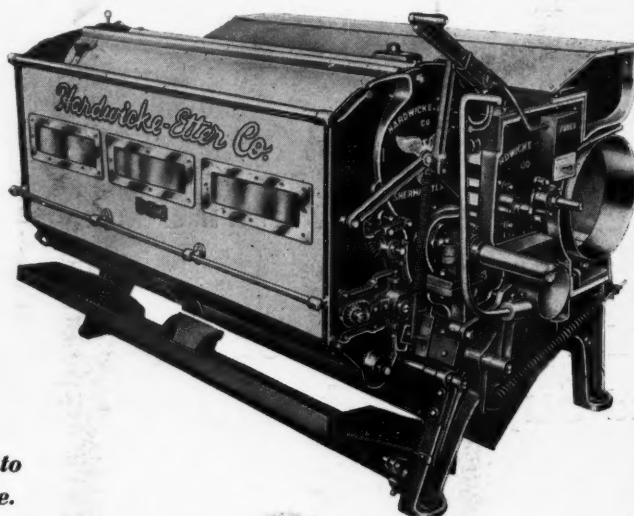
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